THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LIX.—NO. 65. WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1896. WHOLE NO. 9,056

FOR FIVE DOLLARS
THE MORNING STAR
GOES ONE YEAR.
FROM $2.00 TO $3.00 CHEAPER
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BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER, OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

THE MORNING STAR CAL-EN-DAR



18 DECEMBER 96

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
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20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

Port Almanac—December 8.

Sun Rises	6.57 A M
Sun Sets	4 46 P M
Day's Length	9 h 49 m
High Water at Southport	10.07 P M
High Water at Wilmington	11.50 P M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec 8.

Meteorological data for yesterday: Temperature: 8 a. m., 44°; 8 p. m., 55°; maximum, 70°; minimum, 40°; mean, 55°. Rainfall for the day, .00; rainfall since 1st of month up to date, 2.82.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina, fair; slightly warmer; easterly to southerly winds.

OUTLINES.

Mr. C. J. Bell, of Washington, D. C., has accepted the chairmanship of the inaugural committee. ——The second session of the Fifty-fourth Congress began yesterday; at the conclusion of the reading of the Presidents message the Senate adjourned, in the House, the Pension bill was reported from the Appropriation Committee and placed on the calendar, after which an adjournment was taken as a mark of respect to the memory of ex Speaker Crisp, of Georgia. ——The London *Standard* says the President's message is dignified, able and marked throughout with sterling common sense, but is of the opinion that it will excite bitterness in Spain. ——New York markets: Money on call was easy at 1½@2 per cent., last loan at 1½ per cent., closing offered at 1½ per cent.; cotton quiet—middling gulf —, middling 7 9-16c; Southern flour dull and steady—common to fair extra $3 05@3 60; good to choice $3 60@3 90 wheat—spot dull and weaker; ungraded red 80@90½c; corn—spot dull and firmer; No. 2 29¼c at elevator and 30c. afloat; rosin quiet—strained common to good $1 80@1 82½; spirits turpentine steady at 27¼@27¾c.

Senator Frye doesn't want the earth; all he wants is Cuba.

The New York *World* has been figuring on it and works it out that it cost W. K. Vanderbilt $15,000,000 to get a Duke in his family. Jukes come high, but W. K. can afford the luxury.

Tom Watson says in one of his editorials: "My position is most painful." Well, why in the mischief doesn't he change it. Georgia is a pretty roomy state for a man the size of Tom.

Peoria, Ill., has a water war. Peoria is the great whiskey making town of that State, and the general impression was that the people did not know enough about water to get excited about it.

The Philadelphia *Record* remarks that "Mr. Bynum is a little too previous in his attempts to organize a new party." Mr. Bryan will doubtless discover, if he has not done so already, that he was also too previous in his bolt from the old party.

The announcement that 55,000 men, women and children who work in the clothes making business in New York and Brooklyn are now idle doesn't indicate any very live McKinley boom in that industry.

Queen Victoria has not only held her grip pretty well on her own throne but has succeeded in securing a maternal interest in several other thrones. Her descendants now sit, or will in course of time, on seven thrones.

The famine is increasing in the stricken districts of India. In one of them hundreds of persons have died of starvation. It is pretty near time for Queen Victoria, Empress of India, to send another "letter of sympathy."

The Alabama pig iron men are hustling right along. They have secured contracts for 3,000 tons to go to Calcutta, 10,000 to Rotterdam and 3,000 each for two Italian ports. Iron is a pretty heavy thing to float but the Alabama pig seems to be in the swim.

A remarkable child died in New York city recently at the age of twelve years. She was always large for her age but within a year before her death she had done such phenomenal growing that she attained a height of five feet eight inches.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Attention is called to the following REDUCED RATES of Subscription to THE MORNING STAR:

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Twelve Months	$5.00
Six "	2.50
Three "	1.25
Two "	1.00
One "	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

A glass eye caused the death of John Tod, of Cleveland, Ohio, son of one of Ohio's war Governors. He was in Columbus on business and leaving for home discovered on reaching the depot that he had forgotten his glass eye. He hurried back to the hotel to get it, and became so excited from fear of missing the train, that he died in the hotel elevator from apoplexy superinduced by the excitement.

"A tax on tea and coffee is an outrage," exclaims Senator Frye. A good many of the taxes imposed by Republican statesmen, in the interest of gentlemen who contribute to Republican campaign funds, are outrageous, but that doesn't prevent the aforesaid statesmen from imposing them.

There are about 10,500 men enlisted in the American naval service, of whom 8,000 are on ships in comsion, the others on receiving vessels, training ships, in the navy yards and at naval stations. Four thousand more will be added to equip ships not yet finished.

American walnut timber is in demand in Germany. A number of agents of German establishments are now going through sections of Pennsylvania where walnut grows, buying trees for which they pay from $5 to $50 a tree, according to size and quality.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. W. SANDERS—Hams.
HALL & PEARSALL—Apples.
JOHN G. MARSHALL—Notice.
MASONIC—Meeting St. John's Lodge.
ATLANTIC NAT'L BANK—Statement.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. R. E. Barnes, of Mt. Olive, was one of yesterday's arrivals.

— Mr. J. W. Cannon, of Shallotte, was a visitor at the STAR office yesterday.

— Mr. Augustus Leazer, Superintendent of the Penitentiary, is in the city, visiting Mr. Jno. J. Fowler.

— The STAR is glad to see that Capt. Jas. M. McGowan, who has been on the sick list for the past week, is out again.

— The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Graham Daves will be glad to know that Mrs. Daves is again able to be out.

— B. E. Howard, Wilson; E. Pope, N. C. Conference; H. L. Fry, Greensboro, were among the hotel registrations yesterday.

— Mr. William Dudley, formerly of this city, but now engaged in business in Charlotte, was one of Sunday's arrivals.

— M. W. B. Kyle, General Passenger Agent of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Company, arrived last evening.

— Mr. J. W. Cannon, of Shallotte, Brunswick county, who has been a subscriber to the WEEKLY STAR about twenty-five years, was among our visitors yesterday.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—104 bales cotton.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—246 bales cotton, 4 casks spirits turpentine, 66 bbls rosin, 52 bbls tar.

Carolina Central R. R.—28 bales cotton. 2 casks spirits turpentine, 158 bbls rosin, 73 bbls crude turpentine.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—45 bbls tar.

Steamer Driver—10 bales cotton, 5 casks spirits turpentine, 68 bbls rosin, 42 bbls tar, 1 bbl crude turpentine.

Steamer E. A. Hawes—1 bale cotton, 95 casks spirits turpentine, 139 bbls rosin, 75 bbls tar.

Schooner William—7 bales cotton, 5 casks spirits turpentine, 81 bbls rosin.

Schooner Samuel—14 casks spirits turpentine, 111 bbls rosin, 46 bbls tar.

Total receipts—Cotton, 391 bales; spirits turpentine, 125 casks; rosin, 588 bbls; tar, 260 bbls; crude turpentine, 74 bbls.

The Old Year Out and the New Year In.

The members of the W. H. & L. Co. No. 1 have decided, instead of having a festival to raise money to buy new uniforms, to have a dance on the 31st of this month and dance the old year out and the new year in. The following committee was appointed to get up this dance and to ask the ladies as well as the honorary members to assist them in the way of refreshments, viz: Messrs. C. D. French, J. Hill Bunting, W. M. Atkinson, H. D. Springer, H. L. Latham and H. B. Peschau. They will call upon you and we wish the boys success, so help them out.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— The steam yacht *Duquesne*, from Morehead City, with machinery broken, arrived here yesterday in tow of a tug.

— The conference year closed at Grace church with the sacrament of the Lord's Supper after the sermon on Sunday night.

— A stereopticon exhibition is to be given at Brooklyn Baptist Church next Thursday night for the benefit of the Sunday school.

— St. John's Lodge No. 1 of Masons will hold its regular monthly meeting to-night and will elect officers for the ensuing Masonic year.

— Rev. H. W. Lewis will commence a series of meetings to-night in Bladen Street M. E. Church. Services will begin at 7.15 p. m.

— An interesting spectacle in the city markets yesterday was 800 dressed rabbits killed during the recent snow and shipped to Capt. W. P. Oldham, who had them on sale.

— Nancy Keefe, a colored woman, was arrested last night charged with stealing a silk dress and other articles from Mrs. Catherine McKoy, by whom she was employed as a cook.

— The box sheet for the Pious Fraud at the Opera House next Friday evening will open at 8.30 a. m. Wednesday at Gerken's. Tickets now on sale at Gerken's, Sasser's and Rehder's.

— A young colored man, name ununknown, dropped dead yesterday afternoon at the Cape Fear Lumber mills. The body by direction of Coroner Jacobs was sent to the undertaking establishment of D. C. Evans, on Second between Chesnut and Princess streets.

— The Charlotte *Observer* announces that Capt. Tom Alderman, of the Seaboard Air Line, is to be married during the holidays, and the Rockingham *Rocket* states that Miss Anna Crow, of Raleigh, is to be the bride. Tom is well known and very popular in Wilmington, and his many friends here congratulate him on his prospective happiness.

— The fine weather of the past three days has wrought a great change for the better in our local trade. Yesterday afternoon a STAR representative made a hurried inspection of several of our leading dry goods stores and found them crowded with customers. It has been a long time since we have seen so many ladies "shopping." The STAR notes the improved outlook with pleasure, of course. It means more advertisements.

Sunday Morning's Fires—The Losses and Insurance.

The building burned early Sunday morning on North Front street, property of Mr. D. L. Gore, was insured for $3 500; $3,000 with Messrs. Willard & Giles and $500 with Col. Walker Taylor. Mr. Jno. E. Pigford, who occupied the building, had insurance on his furniture to the amount of $1,600 with Messrs. J. H. Boatright & Son. It will hardly cover the loss.

The colored woman, about whose escape there was some doubt on Sunday morning, did not occupy her room on the night of the fire, but spent Saturday night at home, as was sometimes her custom.

There seems to be no doubt but that the fire was accidental.

There was another fire early Sunday morning. While the house on North Front street was burning, fire broke out in a building corner of Market and Tenth streets, occupied by Stephen Jones (colored), driver for the Cape Fear Steam Fire Engine Company. The house was in a blaze before the family was aroused. The reels of the "Adrian" and "Phœnix" companies were soon at the scene of the fire. The house was almost entirely destroyed, as well as the greater part of the furniture. There was $400 insurance on the house, none on the furniture. It is not known how the fire originated.

OPERA HOUSE.

Chas. Hoyt's Famous Comedy "A Midnight Bell" Thursday Night.

Thursday night, December 10th, at the Opera House, theatre-goers will again have the pleasure of seeing one of Mr. Chas. Hoyt's famous comedies, "A Midnight Bell," which portrays more accurately than any of its rivals, the charms, sweetness and fragrance of New England life, which will be presented with an ideal cast of Metropolitan favorites, headed by America's foremost comedian, Digby Bell, and the famous comedienne, Laura Joyce Bell. An entire car-load of scenery has been painted by the celebrated artist, Arthur Voegtlin. New music has been specially arranged by Victor Herbert, author of "Prince Ananias" and "The Wizard of the Nile" and leader of Gilmore's famous band.

The advance sale of seats will commence this morning at Gerken's.

Death of Miss Charlotte Augusta Bagot.

The STAR regrets to chronicle the death of Miss Charlotte Augusta Bagot, sister of Mrs. E. J. Powers, which sad event occurred yesterday morning about 5.30 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. E. J. Powers, No. 11 South Fifth street.

Miss Bagot had been on a visit to her sister through the winter, and on Wednesday morning was taken sick, having a stroke of paralysis on the following day and had been extremely low ever since up to the time of her sad demise.

Miss Bagot's remains were sent to New York city, her home, last evening, accompanied by her brother-in-law, Mr E. J. Powers. The funeral will be held on Wednesday.

The pall-bearers yesterday were Messrs. E. W. Pond, A. A. Brown, J. Hal. Boatwright and Dr. W. E. Storm.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

THE OLD BOARD RETIRES AND THE NEW BOARD COMES ON.

F. W. Foster Elected Chairman—Notice of Contest in the Case of Commissioner-Elect Nixon—New County Officers' Bonds Approved and Accepted—New Appointees.

The new Board of Commissioners of New Hanover county met yesterday at 12.10 p. m., at the Court House. The Board consists of two Republicans, F. W. Foster and Jordan Nixon (col.), and one Populist, F. J. Dempsey. After the oath of office was administered to the members by Geo. Z. French, J. P., the Board was called to order and immediately went into the election of a chairman.

On motion of Commissioner Nixon, Col. F. W. Foster was unanimously elected chairman.

Mr. W. B. McKoy here appeared before the Board and said he would like to know before whom the members of the new Board had qualified; that Nixon was not a proper member, as he had been one of the registrars of election and that he had no right to qualify.

Chairman Foster replied that Nixon had qualified and taken the oath of office before Justice of the Peace George Z. French.

Mr. McKoy said that the oath of office was not the only qualification, and that Nixon was not fit nor worthy to occupy a Commissioner's place; that he wished to call to the attention of the Board that Nixon was not qualified to take the oath, and that his seat would be contested.

Mr. Marsden Bellamy, who was present as advisory counsel for the Board, said that Nixon was a *de facto* one of the Commissioners.

The following county officers presented their bonds, which were accepted, and they were sworn in before Justices Geo. Z. French and F. B. Rice, viz:

Chas. W. Norwood, Register of Deeds, gave bond in the sum of $10,000, with the American Bond & Trust Co., of Baltimore, Md., as surety.

Elijah Hewlett, sheriff, gave State bond in the sum of $35 000; county bond in the sum of $50,000, and a process bond in the sum of $5,000, with Daniel L. Russell, H. U. Butters and W. H. Chadbourn sureties.

Jno. D. Taylor, clerk of Superior Court, gave bond in the sum of $10,000, with Jas. C. Stevenson, B. F. Hall and Jas. Sprunt sureties.

David Jacobs, coroner, gave bond in the sum of $2,000, with Jno. G. Norwood, Thos. Rivera, J. E. Sampson and A. J. Walker sureties.

Buck C. Wright, of Wilmington township, constable, gave bond in the sum of $1,000 with D. L. Russell and W. H. Chadbourn sureties.

S. VanAmringe, treasurer, presented his bond, but as the bond did not meet all the requirements of law, it was rejected and he was given until the first Monday in January to give bond.

On motion of Commissioner Dempsey, Mr. Jno. W. Galloway was elected clerk of the Auditing Committee.

On motion, Daniel Howard was elected janitor of the court house.

The Board then took a recess until 4 p. m.

Before the recess, Col. Foster said he fully appreciated the responsibility and the duty they owed the taxpayers. The interest of the taxpayers, he said, was something that had been wonderfully neglected; that they were not there to see how much money they could spend, and that he hoped to run the business pleasantly and without a jar.

At 4 15 p. m. the commissioners reassembled.

Jurors for the January term of the Criminal Court and Superior Court were drawn. (A list of the names of the jury will be found in another column of this paper)

Geo. W. Grady, constable of Cape Fear township, presented his bond, which was accepted, in the sum of $500, with W. H. Hansley, Dan'l Howard and Lewis Hollingsworth sureties.

The commissioners then took recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

OLD BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

The old Board of County Commissioners met in regular session at 2.30 o'clock. Present, Commissioners H. A. Bagg, (chairman) B. G. Worth, B. S. Montford, D. McEachern.

County Treasurer VanAmringe submitted report showing cash on hand to the credit of the general, special and educational funds amounting to $10,686 48. He also submitted his annual report.

Register of Deeds John Haar submitted report of marriage licenses, showing 28 issued during the month of November, and 241 during the year ending December 1st.

Dr. W. D. McMillan, county superintendent of health, submitted his annual report.

Col. Jno. D. Taylor, clerk of Superior Court, was granted further time to make report, on account of his unavoidable absence from the city.

A number of clerical errors in tax assessments, brought to the attention of the Board, were ordered to be corrected.

At 3.55 o'clock, on motion of Mr. B. G. Worth, the Board adjourned *sine die*.

Stonewall Lodge K. of P.,

At the regular meeting of Stonewall Lodge No. 1, K. of P., held last night, the following were elected officers for the ensuing term, viz.:

M. of W.—C. D. Yarborough.
C. C.—H. Cronenberg.
V. C.—W. C. Smith.
M. of E.—H. J. Beirman.
M. of F.—D. F. Barnes.
K. of R. and S.—W. F. Robertson.
Prelate—J. R. Turrentine, Jr.
M. at A.—W. S. Wishart.

On or about Thursday, December 3d, all my friends and customers can find me on Princess street between Front and Second, next door east of D O'Connor's office. C. M. HARRIS. News Dealer. †

CITY AFFAIRS.

Regular Meeting of the Board of Aldermen—Various Matters Considered and Acted Upon.

The Board of Aldermen met in regular monthly session last night. Present Mayor Harriss and Aldermen Maunder, Northrop, VonGlahn, Gore, Meares, Walker and Nixon.

Alderman VonGlahn, of the fire committee, reported that the chief of the Fire Department had bought two horses for Wilmington Hook and Ladder Company.

Alderman Maunder, of the hospital committee, reported that by invitation of the County Commissioners he had visited the city hospital and found it all right, various improvements having been made, and that he had also attended a meeting of the Hospital Board and found the hospital all right financially.

Alderman Northrop, of the Streets and Wharves Committee, reported that the work on Princess street had been delayed, but he hoped to have it completed in a day or two.

The petition of the W. & W. R. R. and the Champion Compress Co. to cover with platform part of the dock at the foot of Red Cross street, was laid over until next meeting.

Col. T. W. Strange, who was present, said that sometime ago suit had been instituted by W. A. Wright against the city, in regard to some claim, and that while suit was pending the city attorney had offered to compromise, which he agreed to do. Later the attorney came to him and said that some of the Aldermen had objected to the compromise, but he said he would bring it up at one of their meetings, which he has failed to do as yet, and as Court week is approaching he would like to have it settled.

On motion, Aldermen Meares, Hicks and Gore were appointed as a committee to confer with the city attorney and settle the matter or make a report to the Board.

The petition of dealers in fresh meat asking that fresh meats shall not be sold outside the market house, or licensed stores, which was referred to the Ordinance Committee last meeting, was laid over.

On motion, an ordinance was passed that no wooden structures be allowed to be built within certain limits, under penalty of $50 fine.

The superintendent of health, Dr. A. H. Harriss, tendered his report, which was read.

On motion of Alderman Northrop, an appropriation of $250 was made for fixing sewer pipes in the guard house.

Treasurer Rice's report for the month of November was read, showing balance, last return, $4 678 10; receipts $24,-374 20; balance due city, $10,391.84; paid out, $18 660 46.

Permissions to erect buildings were granted as follows:

Mr. Preston Cumming, a one-story cottage on Second street between Nun and Church.

H. R. Savage, a shingle roof stable southeast corner of Church and Surry streets.

Petition of Mr. Robt. R. Bellamy to lay water pipe on Market between Fifth and Sixth streets, was laid over.

On motion of Alderman Meares the Streets and Wharves Committee was requested to prepare an ordinance permitting the laying of sewer pipe on Market street under conditions advisable.

A petition was read from Messrs. Mills & Montgomery, asking that the tax on their sale stables, $11 per month, be lowered, as they did not carry on a livery business.

On motion of Alderman Meares the tax ordinance was amended, making the tax on sale stables $60 per annum, payable quarterly.

On motion, contracts for the permanent work on the streets were ordered advertised.

Alderman Northrop said that last Friday and Saturday nights the electric lights around the city were not lighted, and some remedy ought to be found.

On motion of Alderman Meares the Streets and Wharves Committee was directed to replace the sidewalk on the east side of Nutt street between Campbell and Brunswick streets, and $140, or as much thereof as necessary, was appropriated for the brick needed.

The Board then, at 9.45 p. m., adjourned.

Funeral of the Late Wm. P. Torpy.

The funeral of Mr. Wm. P. Torpy, who died early Sunday morning last, took place yesterday morning.

The Hibernian Society, of which the deceased was a member, went from their hall to the home of the deceased, and thence to St. Thomas' Catholic church, where High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Dennen. The Society then escorted the remains to Oakdale Cemetery, where the body was interred, with services conducted by Rev. Father Griffin.

The floral designs were very beautiful, particularly those from the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, of which the deceased young man was a member. Another bearing the inscription, "From his Companions," attracted notice by its beauty and appropriateness.

The pall bearers were: Honorary—J. S. Divine, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, W. G. Evans, Machinists' Union. Active—J. W. Furlong, F. P. Donlan, Frank Eagan and Jas. Allen, of Hibernian Society; Ed. Morris, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Thos. Platt, Machinists' Union.

The funeral cortege was one of the largest ever conducted from St. Thomas' church.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents. This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

RALEIGH NEWS BUDGET

REPUBLICANS PROPOSE TO ABOLISH THE CIRCUIT CRIMINAL COURTS

And to Increase the Number of Superior Court Judges to Fourteen—Death of Maj. W. W. Vass, a Leading and Wealthy Citizen of Raleigh—The Proposed Revocation of the Lease of the North Carolina Railroad—Gov. Russell's Inaugural Ball—Report of State Auditor Furman.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 7.

An interesting bit of information as to the policy that will be pursued by the incoming administration is the statement from a reliable Republican source that the two Criminal Circuit Courts—one in the East and the other in the West—will be abolished, and the number of Superior Court Judges increased to fourteen.

My informant says that Judge Russell will, in his inaugural address, recommend that this be done by the Legislature. As is well known, these circuit courts are the creation of the last Legislature. It is claimed that the Superior Court Judges are overworked and that the addition of Judges will relieve the strain which the Judges are now undergoing, and permit the abolishment of the Circuit Courts.

It is also very probable that the salaries of the Judges of the Superior Court will be increased. One of the present Judges said sometime ago that the salary he received did not equal the actual expenses of himself and family.

Maj. W. W. Vass, one of Raleigh's best known, leading and wealthy citizens, died this morning at 9 o'clock. Though Major Vass has been ill for some time, his death was not expected. He was a great sufferer from asthma. Major Vass was in the 76th year of his age. For forty years he was treasurer of the Raleigh & Gaston railroad, holding the position with honor and fidelity. Several years ago he resigned the position. He leaves three children—W. W. Vass, Jr., and two daughters. Maj. Vass' wealth is estimated at $200 000.

That those persons desiring the lease of the North Carolina Railway to the Southern Railway revoked have a strong following in the newly elected Legislature is apparent to every one. There is no unanimity of opinion among those opposing the lease as to what course will be pursued. Comparatively few people believe that the courts will allow the lease to be interfered with after the Southern has expended such a large sum in making permanent improvements in the property. Several hundred thousand dollars are said to have been expended by the Southern in improvements. The Supreme Court of the United States would have the final say if an attempt is made to annul the existing contract.

The recent agitation of the annulment of the lease, in addition to Judge Russell's outspoken views in condemnation of it, has had the effect of depreciating the stock of the North Carolina road. This fact is evidenced by the decline in stock to 115. Since the lease was effected the stock has sold as high as 185.

The Populists, as it is stated, will act as a unit in an effort to have the lease revoked at the coming session of the Legislature.

Several papers have stated that there is a $500 appropriation for the Governor's inaugural ball. This is not the case. There is a $500 appropriation for the inauguration ceremonies, which is participated in by the General Assembly and the State officers, but not one cent has ever been used for the inauguration ball. The citizens of Raleigh have always paid for the ball.

State Auditor R. M. Furman is busily engaged preparing his annual report for the Legislature. The advance sheets of the Auditor's report will show a decrease of about ten million dollars in the tax valuation of real and personal property in the State, the valuation being about $247,000,000 against $257,000,000 last year. During the past two years there has been a decrease of about thirteen millions. The very interesting problem of raising sufficient revenue to meet the deficiency caused by this depreciation will confront the new Legislature. No other reason for the falling off is assigned, except a decline in values.

Senator Pritchard's organ, the *State Register*, says that the Populists always assume too much. The *Register* says they put him down as a gold-bug and as having changed his position. The paper says that Senator Pritchard is a party man and that he favors international bimetallism. It says the Senator has never undergone a change of opinion.

The President's Message.

The President's message is one of the most voluminous State papers ever sent to the Federal Congress. It contains nearly 18,000 words and, in the type used on the STAR, would fill nearly two of our pages. We are compelled, therefore, to limit ourselves to those questions that are of the greatest interest to the general reader. The President's reference to the Cuban question we give in full.

The STAR takes occasion here to tender its thanks to Manager John Frank and his assistants, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, for the excellent shape in which the message was taken and delivered. It required the constant work of four operators several hours to receive the lengthy document; but when delivered at the STAR office there was not a break in the connection, and it was almost as easily edited as if it had been a printed pamphlets.

Solemn High Mass at St. Thomas' Church.

There will be a Solemn High Mass at St. Thomas' church on to-morrow at 9 o'clock a. m., in memory of R. Rev. Father S. Gross, who for many years was pastor of the church. Rev. Father Dennen will deliver the eulogy, and at the end of the church service there will be a meeting of the congregation and all present at the meeting. Appropriate resolutions will be presented expressive of the deep sorrow felt at the death of Father Gross.

Seats will be free to all, and persons of every creed are cordially invited. There are many in this community who remember the broad charity of humble Father Gross; his ready hand to help all in need, never thinking of difference in creed or station in life. He was the soul of charity, and the poor will ever remember him.

—Mr. R. A. McLean and wife were in the city yesterday.

THE MORNING STAR.

Are you a subscriber to THE MORNING STAR? If not, why not? Do you want a first-class daily paper at $5.00 per year, or $1.25 for three months? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do you want a paper that prints the latest telegraphic news, the best local news, reliable market reports, excellent short stories, and the choicest miscellaneous matter? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do not forget that THE MORNING STAR is the cheapest daily of its class in North Carolina. Its price is $5.00, while the published price of others ranges from $7.00 to $8.00.

JURORS DRAWN

For the Criminal and Superior Courts of New Hanover County.

At the meeting of the new Board of Commissioners yesterday afternoon, jurors were drawn for the Superior Court which meets January 20th, and the Circuit Criminal Court, January 6th, as follows:

Criminal Court—A. T. Canady, J. F. Reeves, A. M. Alderman, J. W. Murchison, T. J. Torpy, Jr., Thos. J. Burnett, M. J. Merritt, E. M. Rogers, F. A. Montgomery, Elijah Chadwick, S. P. Stewart, J. T. Scott, Richard B. Register, J. W. Failes, S. W. Sanders, C. C. Blake, R. B. Freeman, Jr., S. V. Bunting, D. G. Westbrook, W. H. Darden, L. H. Brittain, T. J. Tolar, M. H. Kelly, C. A. Bordeaux, J. C. McCartney, H. F. Newkirk, H. H. King, Jas. F. Hayes, J. E. Hewett, Chas. N. Anderson, Fred. Stern, C. S. Riggs, J. P. Chapman, Geo. W. Hues, Joseph Swain and Luther Williams.

Superior Court—First week—W. E. Mayo, Dan'l Quinlivan, J. M. Chesnutt, R. S. Murray, Jno. T. Smith, R. F. Gore, J. H. Highsmith, R. G. Holmes, Williamson Hurst, C. L. Frost, C. P. Bolles, Jr., Jas. A. Montgomery, J. M. Bunting, Geo. T. Littleton, J. W. Kerr, J. Henry Southerland, A. B. Sikes, R. J. Darden, Thos. H. Thornton, Jno. L. Dudley, W. J. Johnson, Edward Laffity, E. A. Orrell, Abner Heath, W. A. Patton, J. H. Arrington, Norwood Giles, Jas. A. King, Michael Carroll, Geo. T. Johnson, V. E. Zoeller, E. C. Glavin, J. T. Peschau, Wm. Goodman, Matt. J. Heyer and W. W. Banks. Second week—H. F. Otten, W. M. McEachern, A. B. Sandlin, B. J. Bryan, E. K. Wooten, T. H. Johnson, J. C. H. Hentz, R. H. Brady, Walter S. Craig, J. H. Sykes, Fred Westerman, Jno. J. Furlong, W. H. Croom, J. E. Sikes, A. S. Winstead, Jno. E. Albright, P. Pearsall, Geo. W. Rogers.

National Rice Milling Company.

The Clyde steamer *George W. Clyde*, due here to-day, will have as part of her cargo 8,000 bags of rough rice, bought by the National Rice Milling Company for their Wilmington mill. The STAR is glad to see from this shipment that the Wilmington mill is not to be abandoned. As a matter of fact, the mill here is now running on full time, and will mill most of the rice crop of North Carolina.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

DIED.

BAGOT.—At the residence of her sister, Mrs. E. J. Powers, No. 11 South Fifth street, at 5 30 a. m., Monday, December 7th, 1896, Miss CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA BAGOT.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

St. John's Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M.

Regular monthly communication this (Tuesday) evening at 8 o'clock. Election of Officers.

Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend.
WM. M. POISSON, Secretary.
dec 8 1t

NOTICE.

Foreclosure Sale of Real Estate.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE Superior Court of New Hanover county, in the cause therein pending wherein Thomas J. Gore is plaintiff and E. W. Hewlett and wife Fannie F. Hewlett are defendants, made at the September term, 1896; the undersigned Commissioner therein appointed will expose for sale, at the Court House door, on Friday, the 8th day of January, 1897, at 12 o'clock M., to the highest bidder, at public auction, for cash, all that lot of land in the City of Wilmington, N. C., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northern line of Dock street 110 feet west of the northwestern intersection of Eighth and Dock streets, and running thence westwardly along the said northern line of Dock street 44 feet, thence northwardly parallel with Eighth street 130 feet, thence eastwardly parallel with Dock street 44 feet, and thence southwardly parallel with Eighth street 130 feet to Dock street, the beginning, the same being part of lots 4 and 5 in Block 188, in the City of Wilmington, and the same conveyed by mortgage to the plaintiff by the defendants which is recorded at pages 544 et seq. of Book No. 19 of the Records in the office of the Register of Deeds of New Hanover county, N. C. This the 8th day of December, 1896.
JOHN G. MARSHALL, Commissioner.
dec 8 30t

Orders for Apples,
Raisins, Mixed Nuts,
COCOANUTS,
Christmas Goods,
Butter, Cheese, &c., &c., solicited.
Prompt attention to mail orders. Samples and prices on request.
HALL & PEARSALL,
Nutt and Mulberry streets.
dec 8 D&W tf

Not a Hamlet or a Pic Nic Ham
BUT A SWEET
Sugar Cured a No. 1 Ham
12½c, 12½c, 12½c pound.
Then a White Peeled Peach in heavy syrup.
10 cents.
10c, 10c, 10c, 10c, 10c, 10c.
The Hams are 7 to 9 lbs. average.
Yours,
S. W. SANDERS,
At the "Unlucky Corner."
dec 8 tf

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE AT THIS office. Suitable for wrapping paper.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Shoes For The Boys.



Boys are apt to be hard on Shoes, but we have the Shoes adapted to rough usage. One pair of our youth's Kangaroo Calf Lace Shoes at $1.25, or a pair of our "Little Dude" Shoes at $1.25 will convince you that for economy we have the Shoe. Be sure and see them before purchasing elsewhere.
Geo. R. French & Sons.
nov 22 tf

Mattings, Rugs
AND
CARPETS.
A FULL LINE
MATTINGS
bought at a sacrifice that we will sell cheap.
A Full Line Smyrna Rugs Very Cheap.
A large lot Blankets, Towels and Marseilles Spreads at all prices.
The balance of our Carpet stock very cheap. These goods must be sold in the next thirty days. Call and see them at my new stand.
SOL. BEAR,
No. 18 Market Street,
dec 6 tf Wilmington, N. C.

K I R M E S S
KIRMESS

GRAND SPECTACULAR PRESENTATION of the Kirmess and Dances of the Nations will be given at the Opera House, Wilmington, N. C. Evenings of December 14, 15, 16 and 17. Matinee on Saturday, December 19. Reserved seats will be on sale at Yates' Book Store, Wilmington, N. C., at 9 a. m., Thursday, December 10th. Prices 5 cents and $1 00. Seats may be reserved by letter or telegram. Special rates on trains on Railroads. Read full description and interesting particulars in "The Kirmess," for sale at all Book Stores, price 5 cents. dec 6 [illegible]

Foreclosure Sale.

BY VIRTUE AND IN PURSUANCE OF A decree of the Superior Court of New Hanover county made at its September, 1896, term, in an action therein pending, wherein Winslow W. Smith is plaintiff, and William H. Spicer and his wife Cornelia Ann Spicer are def[illegible] the undersigned Commissioner will sell by [illegible] for cash, on Tuesday, the 29th day [illegible] in the year 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, at [illegible] door, in the city of Wilmington, the fo[illegible] parcel of land situated in the said city [illegible] bounded and described as follows: [illegible] line of Hanover street, at a point forty [illegible] three inches (41 ft. 3 inches) west of the northwestern intersection of Hanover and Eighth streets, and running thence westwardly along the northern line of Hanover street 41 feet 3 inches, thence northwardly and parallel with Eighth street 66 feet, thence eastwardly and parallel with Hanover street 41 feet 3 inches, thence southwardly and parallel with Eighth street 66 feet to the northern line of Hanover street, the beginning. The same being a part of the eastern part of lot number 5, in block number 207 according to the present plan of the said city of Wilmington.
WILLIAM L. SMITH, Commissioner.
nov 24 6w 24 dec 1 8 15 22 29

OPERA HOUSE,
Thursday Evening, Dec. 10th.
Hoyt's masterpiece and greatest Comedy,
"A Midnight Bell,"
with America's favorite comedian, DIGBY BELL, and the famous comedienne and contralto, LAURA JOYCE BELL.
Car-load of special scenery and mechanical effects. Twenty-five people in the cast. [illegible] dec 6 3t

New Firecrackers.
200 Boxes New Firecrackers.
200 Bags C. C. Nuts.
100 Boxes Mixed Nuts.
150 Barrels Apples.
100 Boxes L. L. Raisins.
200 Pails Mixed Candy.
300 Bags Peanuts.
25 Cases Jersey Milk.
W. B. COOPER.
nov 19 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

DO YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY?
IF SO BUY STOCK IN THE
Clarendon Savings and Loan Association.
A New Series will be opened December 19th.
Subscribe now. A large number of shares have already been taken.
J. M. BUNTING, Sec'y.
dec 6 2w Office Smith Building, Princess street.

Sale of Stock.

BY DIRECTION OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the "East Carolina Piscatorial Association," I will expose for sale to the highest bidder, at public auction for cash, at the Court House door of New Hanover county, in the City of Wilmington, on Saturday the 26th day of December, 1896, at 12 o'clock M., twenty shares of the capital stock of the "East Carolina Piscatorial Association," standing in the name of Thomas Perrett to satisfy and pay the sum of two hundred and twenty dollars, due as unpaid assessments on said stock; said assessments having been duly and regularly called by order of the said board and payment thereof having been duly refused by Thomas Perrett, the subscriber to said stock.
JOHN D. BELLAMY, Jr., [illegible]
dec 4 10t

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 8, 1896

NATIONAL DEBTS.

Nearly every nation in the world shows a continuous increase of debt, and there is nothing to indicate that this will not be the case for years to come. The nations of the old world seem to rival each other in the magnitude of their armies and navies, and navies in these days of armored ships that cost millions of dollars mean a good deal more than they did when the battle ship was a wooden ship and a dozen could be constructed for what it costs to build one of these modern floating steel fortresses. One nation, like England, for instance, which feels that her safety depends upon a mighty array of battle ships, keeps constantly adding to the number and to the formidable character of those she builds, and this forces other nations to do likewise in self-defence. Thus one nation, proud of her supremacy on the seas, ambitious to hold it and grasping for empire, by voluntary expenditures entails expenditures on others that they would gladly avoid if they could.

And so with the standing armies. There are no two nations of Europe to-day that are really friendly to each other. Alliances are formed amongst them, sometimes very strange alliances, too, such as that between France and Russia, but these alliances are all based on self-interest and may last only so long as this self-interest is subserved. It is not so very long ago that the Frenchman, with the memory of Moscow, hated the name of Russia, while now the Russian and the Frenchman embrace when they meet as if they had been born twins. There is nothing but policy and self-interest to draw two such antagonistic peoples together, and it would take very little to sunder them and put them to filling each other with lead, with even more ardor than they now clasp hands.

All the great powers of Europe are watching every movement of the others and all preparing for the emergencies of the future, to be prepared for the shock of war when it does come, and one that will be of colossal proportions when it does come. The fear of it before they were prepared for it has in all probability been what has kept it off, by making each nation very guarded in its movements to avoid the appearance of aggression, or contemplated aggression, upon another. This explains why it is that the Sultan of Turkey has been permitted to butcher the Armenians by the thousand, when these butcheries could have been promptly stopped if the leading European powers had said the word. But each was suspicious of the other, no one dared move without the co-operation of the others, and hence the butcheries went on and the world read with horror the blood-curdling story. Extreme caution has averted a European war which at several times seemed immi[illegible] but that the apprehensio[illegible] coming still exists is [illegible] continuous efforts [illegible] European nations are [illegible]king to be prepared for it when it does come.

What will this mean? Not only the slaughter of men, but additional burdens upon posterity by the great increase in the national debts, which are now so enormous that they will never be paid, for instead of growing less with the years, they have, with few exceptions, been growing greater. The following table, as compiled by the London *Pall Mall Gazette*, gives the debts of the nations named, as estimated in millions, for 1875 and 1895:

Country.	1875.	1895.
France	£900	£1,200
Great Britain	780	600
Russia	340	575
Italy	390	505
United States	440	339
Spain	375	279
Austria Hungary	350	606
Germany	200	84
Australasia	46	240
Turkey	185	180
Portugal	69	158
India	130	197
Brazil	94	118
Egypt	75	106
Totals	£4,324	£5,172

Here is an increase of about $4,000,000,000 (as much as there is of coined gold in the world) in an era of comparative peace, when none of the great nations, save France and Germany, locked horns. When these debts were contracted it was much easier to pay them than it is now or ever will be again, for they were then payable in either of two kinds of money—gold or silver, whereas they are now payable in gold, which is the money of the money lender. Does any sane person suppose that these debts will ever be paid? Does any sane person suppose that they *can* ever be paid? Isn't it, then, the sheerest dishonesty to talk about maintaining the gold standard for the world and paying in a money which can never be obtained, because it isn't in existence in sufficient quantity and never will be? The most that these nations expect to do is to pay the interest in gold, if they expect to do that, and hence it is the quintessence of dishonesty to talk about putting national debts on a gold basis, as it was the quintessence of dishonesty to made those debts that were originally payable in silver payable in gold alone. This is simply colossal fraud with national endorsement, fraud in which the nations have set the individual a criminal example.

With such an increase of national indebtedness in a period of comparative peace what may be expected if the great anticipated conflict of nations comes, when they will be forced to spend millions to the thousands they spend now? The man who compiles the table of indebtedness ten years hence will add thousands of millions to these figures to be paid by nations made poorer by the strife, and the result of battles, and less able to pay than they are now when to pay is practically impossible. And yet the manifest and colossel fraud of promising to pay in gold will continue to be perpetrated, when not one nation of all of them has the remotest idea of ever being able to pay the debts they have already contracted. But it means a crushing burden for humanity to bear, when it is to be taxed to pay even the interest on such stupendous indebtedness, when the payments must be made out of the products of labor depreciated in value by the adoption of the dishonest gold standard.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's message, the most important and interesting portion, of which appears in this issue of the STAR, is a voluminous document. As might be expected he devotes considerable space to the money question, which will not be touched before the next Congress meets.

The part in which the most interest will be taken is what he says in reference to Cuba, and our impression is that this will be read with a feeling of disappointment by those who hoped that he might make some definite and positive suggestion to hasten the end of the unhappy state of affairs in that island. The line of his discourse gives ground for the belief that his sympathies are with the Cubans, but further than this what he says adds but little to the force of what he has previously said in his State papers on this subject. He goes so far as to say that the present condition of affairs in the island cannot be "indefinitely" prolonged, without forcing this Government to subordinate its ideas of due respect to the sovereignty of Spain to higher claims, by which we suppose he means our commercial interests, and the claims of humanity, which for sometime has been shocked by the barbarities perpetrated there by the representatives of the Spahish Government.

He makes reference to some propositions that have been made by this Government for something like home rule in Cuba, with a guarantee by this Government, which, as we understand it, would substantially amount to an American protectorate, which in bull-headed Spain's frame of mind, and with the antipathy that exists in that country against the United States, is one of the last things that Spain would agree to. A home rule proposition came early in the struggle from the Cubans, who would have been content with it then, for that is what they were really contending for, but it was hooted at by Spain and Gen. Campos was recalled because he was disposed to favor it.

The President has in this message done all that he may have felt it wise to do under the circumstances, and all that he felt that he could properly do, considering the short time he has to remain in office. He has stated the case and leaves the responsibility for more definite action to Congress.

MINOR MENTION.

Newspaper correspondents who claim to get their information from prominent Republicans in Winston who hold close relations with Chairman Holton, of the Republican State Committee, seem to think that Governor Russell may be a leading factor in the Senatorial contest, and that he will have the backing of Holton, to whose peculiar and successful manipulation of the campaign Judge Russell owes his election. Holton had a double object in view in this, for if Russell became Senator he would then have a friend in court at Washington and he would make his man Reynolds Governor. To have a tight grip on a Senator and to own the Governor would give Holton a soft snap and make him pretty solid on the patronage question. There may be something in this or there may not be, but if the Populists carry out the professed intention of nominating a candidate of their own, and standing by him, Russell will not stand any better show for an election than Pritchard. But will the Populists stand together? That's the question. As the Senate now stands the election of a Republican from this State is a matter of much importance, of so much importance that the party managers will spend money very freely to accomplish it, and we still think that some way will be devised by which a sufficient number of Populists may be induced to cast their votes for some Republican who will pledge himself to vote "according to instructions" on the money question. Mr. Pritchard, who is nimble at promises, can easily do this.

The impurities in the blood which cause scrofulous eruption are thoroughly eradicated by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try it. †

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— President Cleveland has determined to teach the Kaiser's Government a lesson by charging German vessels arriving at the ports of the United States a tonnage tax in retaliation for the same tax imposed by the German authorities on American ships. It is estimated that the tax will cost the Hamburg and other lines of German steamers about $15,000 a year.—*New Orleans States.*

—— The President's order revoking the proclamation of January 26, 1888, and restoring the tonnage charges on all vessels coming from ports in the German Empire, will have the sanction and approval of the country. It has been clearly shown, as the result of a careful investigation extending over a period of more than twelve months, that the agreement under which the proclamation of 1888 was issued has been systematically violated by the German authorities.—*Wash. Post, Ind.*

—— The Cuban situation, according to reports, does not look as bright for Weyler as it did before he left Havana for the field a few weeks ago. For it is said that there has been cannonading in his rear. If this turns out to be true, it may prove that the rebels have cut off his return to Havana; and if he cannot get back that way they may also prevent him from reaching any other place of refuge. In that case the tables would be turned; though we cannot yet say what would be the consequences of his capture, which is not outside of the possibilities. One thing appears entirely clear, however, and that is that Weyler has not made any headway against the rebels since he set out from Havana to clear them out of the Pinar del Rio district.—*Brooklyn Citizen.*

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Rockingham *Index:* Some old anarchist about town is displaying inherent meanness in the very objectionable and cowardly manner of poisoning the dogs of the community.

— Salisbury *World*: Mr. W. L. Ortman, a farmer of Davidson county, who lives just across the river, was in the city to day and tells the *World* of the loss of five pigs from the extremely cold weather of Thursday night. The pigs were driven in a shed just before dark and when Mr. Ortman went out the next morning they were all frozen and dead.

— Durham *Sun:* A. L. Bradsher, a young merchant of Bushy Fork, Person county, on Wednesday evening, accidentally shot and killed Hardy Bradsher, an old colored man. Mr. Badsher had been hunting. The old colored man went to the store for some salt just about the time Mr. Bradsher returned. While entering the store the hammers of the gun struck against the side of the door, causing it to go off. The entire contents of both barrels entered the old man's head, killing him instantly.

— Charlotte *Observer:* The farmers report that all over the county there is a great slaughter of rabbits going on. They are so easily overcome in the snow that in the hunt guns are discarded, and crowds of men and boys, armed only with sticks, kill them by the hundred. Mr. Wm. Abernathy, of Croft, said that in coming to town yesterday, he saw gangs of hunters all loaded with rabbits. One negro alone had fourteen which he had killed with a stick. The rabbits are very plentiful, and it is rare sport hunting them in the snow.

Appointments for Visitation by Bishop the of East Carolina.

December 8, Tuesday, E. P., Trenton, Grace.

December 9, Wednesday, Com., Trenton, Grace.

December 13 Sunday, 3rd in Advent, M. P., Snow Hill, S Barnabas.

December 15, Tuesday, M. P., Farmville, Emanuel.

December 16 Wednesday, E. P., Hamilton, S. Martin's.

December 17, Thursday, Com., Hamilton, S. Martin's.

December 18, Friday, E. P., Winston, S. John's.

December 19, Saturday, Com., Winston, S. John's.

December 20, Sunday, 4th in Advent, Murfreesboro, S. Barnabas.

December 25 Christmas, Woodville, Bertie county, Grace.

December 27, Sunday after Christmas, M. P., Roxobel, S. Mark's.

M. P.—Morning Prayer.
E. P.—Evening Prayer.
Com.—Communion.

At all Morning Services the Holy Communion.

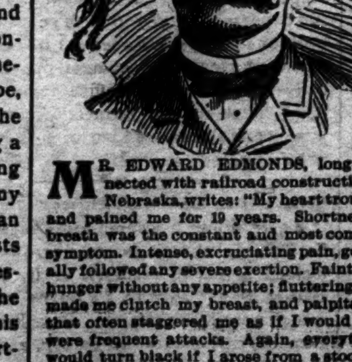
The Vestries will please be ready to meet the Bishop.

The Children will please be prepared to be catechized.

Offerings for Diocesan Missions unless otherwise announced.

Full Details Gladly Given.

A Railroad Official's Experience.



MR. EDWARD EDMONDS, long connected with railroad construction in Nebraska, writes: "My heart troubled and pained me for 19 years. Shortness of breath was the constant and most common symptom. Intense, excruciating pain, generally followed any severe exertion. Faintness, hunger without any appetite; fluttering that made me clutch my breast, and palpitation that often staggered me as if I would fall, were frequent attacks. Again, everything would turn black if I arose from a stooping posture quickly. Sleepless nights with their prostrating unrest were numerous and I could get no rest day or night. I consulted leading physicians and tried advertised remedies. They gave me no relief. One of Dr. Miles' circulars described my case so exactly that I took Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure and I am now a well man. I hope every one troubled with heart disease will try Dr. Miles' remedies. If they will write me personally, I will gladly give them full details of my experience." EDW. EDMONDS.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Restores Health.......

P. O. Box 65, David City, Nebraska.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold on guarantee that first bottle benefits or money refunded.

Headache stopped in 20 minutes by Dr. Miles' PAIN PILLS. "Once cent a dose."

No morphine or opium in Dr. Miles' PAIN PILLS Cure All Pain. "One cent a dose."

For sale by all Druggists. ;Change.

June 18 1y

TOMPULLION'S MATCH

Tom Pullion always said a man had no business marrying till he was able to take care of a wife, and by way of carrying out his principle, perhaps, Tom staid single until he was near 40.

He went to California, staid a few years and came back. But he wasn't ready to marry yet. He bought him a farm, built him a house, and rented it to a family who boarded him and helped work the farm. Tom prospered.

When Tom dismissed his hired man to a hired house and went to repairing, making additions and refurnishing his own, gossip folded its arms and nodded significantly. "There, now, he is going to marry at last. Who can it be?"

Tom never made any suspicious visits about. His trips to the nearest market town were all, and they were evidently enough—mere business trips. Who was Tom Pullion going to marry?

Tom only whistled or laughed his cheery laugh and looked wise. When Mrs. Grundy, growing desperate, overhauled him in the front yard, setting out lilac bushes, and insinuated in her most fascinating manner what a sly man Tom Pullion was, Tom admitted the fact without ado.

When the lady, pursuing her advantage coaxingly, wished he would tell her the truth now—was he going to be married or not?—Tom took off his hat, and, looking his signora in the face, said he was.

Mrs. Grundy was thunderstruck. It was in vain that she set to guessing who was to be Mrs. Pullion. Tom only laughed in her face.

There were plenty of girls, pretty and willing, but really he had never been known to say more than half a dozen consecutive words to any woman, unless it was to Abby Higginson, a little wizen faced old maid, who lived about half a mile from Tom Pullion's house with her paralytic old mother and did odd jobs as she could catch them to earn a penny.

She did all the cleaning at Tom Pullion's new house, and the fact that Tom kept an eye on her, as though he could hardly trust even her to do things thoroughly enough for that mysterious Mrs. Pullion that was coming, set people to saying jestingly that it must be Abby Higginson he was going to marry.

Abby heard the jest and was very angry. When Tom Pullion went to California, Albert Needham went with him, and Albert was engaged to Abby. They were to be married when he had earned enough money.

Albert had never come back until about six months before, when he presented himself suddenly before poor, sick hearted Abby, who had waited patiently till her youth and her good looks both had vanished—beaux, too, for that matter. Abby might have married some one else worth half a dozen of Albert Needham if she had not chosen to wait for him. Albert had come back to marry her and keep his word, he said, but he objected to the bedridden mother, mildly at first; afterward he made it a condition.

Poor Abby! Was it worth while to have grown old waiting for a man like that?

It was a bitter blow to her. Albert Needham married, before three months, a girl as pretty as Abby had been once, and Abby never shed a tear about it.

It was perhaps this bitter episode in her life just past which made it seem such a cruel jest, the linking her name that way with Tom Pullion's—Tom, the prospered, the genial good fellow, who was about the only man now who spoke to her as if she had ever been young.

Sometimes Tom came and watched her as the worker and told her of the coming bride, vaguely, to be sure, and without naming her, this fair, sweet, housewifely girl, that he was getting so bright a nest ready for.

But that was more than he told others, and Abby, poor, desolate hearted creature, was very proud and happy to be spoken so to.

First and last Abby was there a great deal—at Tom's, I mean. He was as blithe and cheery as any boy through it and jested and made merry with Abby as no one had for a long, long time.

These were wonderfully happy days to Abby. The wrinkles seemed to be fairly fading out of her face. Her hard eyes grew soft and tender, her stern lips smiled sometimes, and her face was lighted up by that rose smile as a rugged mountain side is by the sun.

When the last stroke was done and no longer excuse remained to linger, Abby said to herself, as she went with the tears blinding her eyes, "Oh, I hope he'll be happy."

But as she was going out Tom stopped her.

"Abby," he said, "if, after all, the girl I've picked out to live with me here won't have me, I shall be in a fix, shan't I?"

"You will, indeed," said Abby without looking up. She thought he was jesting.

"Will you plead with her for me, Abby? I don't know of any one who has so much influence with her as you."

"I?"

"Will you tell her that I have fitted up a room on purpose for that sick mother of hers?"

Abby's heart gave a wild throb.

"It's no use pretending any more," he said. "It's you I want, Abby."

Mrs. Grundy's amazement only exceeded Abby's when she found who Tom was going to marry. She even ventured a mild remonstrance, but Tom fairly laughed in her face.—Exchange.

Taken at His Word.

Owing to the illness of his regular office boy, Dr. Joseph Marcus once hired a new boy named Tommy Jones. Tommy was a jewel, and when Joe, the first incumbent, convalesced the doctor was loath to let Tommy go. But Joe wanted to come back to his soft berth and pleaded with his former employer. A way out of the dilemma seemed to present itself, for the doctor said, "Joe, if you can put the other boy out, you can get your job back." "Do you mean that I must lick him?" "That's about the size of it." "All right." When Dr. Marcus returned to his office that night, he met a sight he never bargained for. The glass in the door was smashed into smithereens. A marble clock on the mantel was minus dial, glass or hands and a handsome office chair reposed on three legs, but Joe was in victorious possession, nursing a swollen cheek. "Tommy's gone," he said, with a grin. The doctor said nothing, but as he made a silent survey of the wreck of his household goods he imagined the scene that had preceded the eruption and made a mental vow never to advise harshly again.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

MATELESS PIGEONS.

A Curious Provision In Pigeon Social Economy to End Their Solitude.

"Pigeons are monogamous," said a raiser of those birds for market, "and the female lays but two eggs. One of these is always the egg from which a male is hatched and the other encloses the future female. If by any accident a cock pigeon loses its mate or a hen pigeon becomes widowed, the sympathies of the entire cote go out to the afflicted brother or sister. If it should so happen that a cock should lose his mate and a hen hers so that they are both mateless at the same time, the afflicted pair soon forget their griefs in a new life partnership and all is serene.

"But if there is a widower in the cote and no convenient widow for him to take to mate, or if there is a widow for whom no widower pigeon is on hand, something must be done to fill the vacancy. Upon the first hen pigeon to nest after the vacancy occurs falls the important duty. If she hasn't hatched her eggs yet, she promptly dumps one of the two out of the nest. She never makes a mistake in evicting the right one. If a widow is to be provided for, the hen throws out the egg containing her future daughter. If a widower is pining for a mate, she disposes of the son egg. If she has hatched her eggs when a demand is made for her sacrifice, she ceases feeding the youngster who will be superfluous and starves it to death. Pigeons grow fast, and, squabhood over, the lone product of that nest becomes mate to the bereaved member of the flock."—New York Sun.

The Truth of It.

Only Son—I don't believe I'll ever amount to much as a lawyer, father.

Father—Keep right on climbing the ladder, rung by rung, my son, and you'll get to the top.

Only Son—That advice is all right, father, but the trouble is there are so many young fellows in the profession that I can't get within a mile of the ladder.—Roxbury Gazette.

AFTER THE BALL.

In October last an ancient Boston bluestocking, who signed her name (Miss) Philo Math, entered the geology class of the university at Ann Arbor and soon after became a member of the Women's club in that city. Miss Philo Math was tall, slight and angular and carried her head magisterially tilted back, which gave undue prominence to a short nose and a long chin, both of which were heavenly in their inclinations.

By a strange coincidence there was at the same time another Miss Philo Math in the city, a graduate of the university and also a member of the Women's club. She was young and pretty, and, although her eyes, peeping out mischievously from a mass of silky brown hair, were a source of distraction to many, she was a general favorite.

The graduates easily distinguished these ladies, for in an hour the senior was know as Philo the Great and the junior as Philo the Good, which was abbreviated to "Magnus" and "Bonus" respectively. In this way the graduates escaped confusion, and if the professors had followed their example this incident of the leap year ball would never have been written.

The Women's club and the university classes were very closely allied and the red letter days of the one were known and observed by the other. When the Women's club announced its leap year ball for Feb. 29 there was excitement in both institutions and for some days many a pretty little billet doux went forth from both class and club. Each member of the Women's club was expected to invite and escort a gentleman to the ball, and the majority had no difficulty in the selection. Philo the Great was fortunate. She had a younger brother who was only 40, but Philo the Good had no brother.

It is true that there were many aspirants to the honor of Philo the Good's invitation, but she took time and care in her selection. She looked the list over mentally, and as each was presented she dismissed him somewhat in this way: "Brown? No; I have given up dolls years ago. Jones? No; a man that carries perfume and a pocket mirror is a contradiction. Then Robinson? No; certainly not Robinson. It would take fully six months to convince him that I was not deeply in love with him."

Philo the Good was at her wits' end when a happy thought came to her and developed itself so quickly that in ten minutes she had written an invitation to Professor Mica Felspar, Ph. D., the University, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Dr. Felspar was a busy and energetic man, 47 years old, and, although his dark hair was silvered, he looked younger. He was tall and military in appearance and possessed the dignity and command so essential to a professor. He took a deep interest in every member of his class and encouraged them to write to him and ask such questions or make such suggestions as were relevant to their geological studies.

The doctor had but little time for his extensive correspondence, and on Feb. 25 the questions and suggestions he received were as extensive as the science of geology itself. Two letters that morning attracted the doctor's attention particularly, and he decided to answer them at once.

They first requested him to demonstrate, in his next popular lecture, the harmony of Biblical teaching and scientific knowledge to reconcile geology and Genesis and to silence forever the agnostic and the scoffer.

This suggestion was from Philo the Great, and the doctor decided to comply, but the other, an invitation to the ball, he would certainly decline.

The next day Magnus was astounded when she received the following:

"Many thanks, but I must decline. I am too old, the duties too laborious, and I do not care to be laughed at. Try the athletic club. You will find them, like Barkis, willing."

Magnus read the letter several times. Was the professor afraid of the subject? Did he realize its importance? To say he was too old was a feeble excuse, and to refer her to the muscular club swingers was an insult. Philo the Great was indignant.

When Bonus reached the Women's club that day, she was very anxious, but a note was waiting for her which calmed her fears. It read: "I shall be most happy to comply with your wishes. Your note came like an angel's whisper. I shall go prepared to do my duty and waltz over every obstacle. The age is progressive, and in the grand march science should hold the foremost place."

Bonus was overjoyed. How kind of the doctor to accept, and even to call the invitation an "angel's whisper!" Philo the Good was happy.

For a week Magnus did not attend the geology class, but Bonus continued her studies and stood facile princeps in her class, while, in happy ignorance of his blunder, the professor prepared his lecture on "Genesis and Geology." On the eve of the ball Bonus called on the doctor, as his escort, to make final arrangements. Then, as he held the "angel's whisper" in his hand, he discovered his mistake. He would not disappoint the fair young graduate, nor even disturb her by an explanation, and the arrangements were made.

The leap year ball was a success, and none was more admired than were the dignified doctor and the graceful Bonus. After leaving the ballroom the doctor told Bonus of his blunder. "I am not sorry now," he said, "that it happened. Every one blunders sometimes, but very few blunder into such happy results as I have done. The invitation was indeed an angel's whisper to me." As the doctor continued Bonus blushed. "I want that angel to be always near me and to whisper often."

The professor explained his error to Philo the Great and delivered his lecture on "Genesis and Geology" to the most appreciative audience that has been seen in Ann Arbor for years.

The members of the Women's club say that before the Easter lilies fade there will be a notice in the papers which will be read with pleasure by Philo the Good's many friends. "It's all due," the doctor says, "to Bonus and the angel's whisper." —M. J. Kelly in Chicago Times-Herald.

Barney and the Landlord.

Many years ago, when the versatile Barney Barnato had not even enough coin in his pockets to perform some of his favorite juggling tricks, he rented a little house in one of the frontier towns of South Africa and proceeded to have trouble with his landlord. Barney spent considerable in improving the house, but the quarrels between landlord and tenant continuing Mr. Barnato decided to move. By inserting the following advertisement in the local paper the prospective millionaire in some measure got even with his landlord: "Wanted, by a gentleman who agreed to leave dwelling occupied by him in condition in which he found it, 100,000 living black beetles." Then followed Barney's name and address.

The Pitcher Plant.

The nepenthes or pitcher plant is found in 20 or 30 varieties. It is indigenous to Sumatra, Borneo, south India, Ceylon and many parts of southern Asia and tropical Africa. In its simplest form a small receptacle or pitcher depends from the end of leaf or stem, a hinged lid closing the upper part of the vessel. It is usually about half full of clear water, and around the edges of the pitcher is found a viscous fluid very attractive to insects. In some varieties of the plant the insects sip the fluid, which seems to have an intoxicating effect, and then immediately fall into the water, where they are drowned. In others the lid of the pitcher is left open and closes with a snap whenever an insect ventures in. The bodies of the insects probably serve in some way to nourish the plant.

John Bright on Books.

John Bright says: I would prefer to have one comfortable room well stocked with books to all you can give me in the way of decoration which the highest art can supply. There is no greater blessing than can be given to a family than a love of books.

A Complex Question.

Son—And the missionary was eaten by the cannibals! Will the missionary go to heaven?

Father—Oh, yes!

Son—Will the cannibal?

Father—No.

Son—He'll not? Why, how can the missionary go to heaven if the cannibal doesn't, when the missionary is inside of the cannibal?—London Tit-Bits.

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills



CORNELIUS CORNWALL—Don't call me Mr. Cornwall, Alice, it is so formal, you know. Call me Cornelius.
MISS ALICE—I'd call you Corn if—if—
"If what, darling?"
"If I thought you'd pop, and smoke Pick Leaf."
Mr. Cornwall is now engaged.
Moral: Always smoke

LYON & CO'S PICK LEAF EXTRA SMOKING TOBACCO

Made from the Purest, Ripest and Sweetest leaf grown in the Golden Belt of North Carolina. Cigarette Book goes with each 2-oz. pouch.

ALL FOR 10 CENTS.

A Pleasant, Cool and Delightful Smoke.

LYON & CO. TOBACCO WORKS, DURHAM, N. C.

— Greenville *Reflector*: John Jordan, the man who killed Baldy Catlett in Rocky Mount on Sept. 18th, and who was placed in Pitt jail several weeks for safe keeping, was tried in Nash county court last week. He was convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of 25 years.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY. †

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had Consumption, and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her, and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St., San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. Ding's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottles at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. Regular size 50c and $1.00. †

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—		
2 ℔ Jute	@	6
Standard	@	6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—		
Hams ℔ ℔	12	@ 14
Sides ℔ ℔	6	@ 7
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6	@ 6¼
DRY SALTED—		
Sides ℔ ℔	4½	@ 4¾
Shoulders ℔ ℔		@ 4½
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	1 00	@ 1 10
New New York, each	1 35	@ 1 40
New City, each		@ 1 40
BEESWAX ℔ ℔	23	@ 24
BRICKS—		
Wilmington ℔ M	6 50	@ 7 00
Northern	9 00	@ 14 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina ℔ ℔	15	@
Northern	23	@
CORN MEAL—		
Per Bushel, in sacks	40	@ 42½
Virginia Meal	40	@ 42½
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle		@ 1 10
CANDLES—℔ ℔—		
Sperm	18	@ 25
Adamantine	9	@ 10
CHEESE ℔ ℔—		
Northern Factory	10	@ 11
Dairy, Cream	11	@ 12
State		@ 10
COFFEE—℔ ℔—		
Laguyra	20	@
Rio	10	@ 16
DOMESTICS—		
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@ 5¼
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@ 20
EGGS—℔ dozen	19	@ 16
FISH—		
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@ 30 00
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00	@ 15 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@ 18 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ half-barrel	8 00	@ 9 00
Mackerel, No 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@ 14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 00	@ 3 25
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	5 75	@ 6 10
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@ 3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	@ 10
" Extra	3 35	@ 3 50
FLOUR—℔ barrel—		
Low grade	3 25	@ 3 30
Choice	3 25	@ 3 75
Straight	4 75	@ 4 85
First Patent	4 45	@ 5 25
GLUE—℔ ℔—	7½	@ 8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—		45
Corn, from store, bags—White,		@ 1 [illegible]
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White		@ 40
Corn, cargo, in bags—White		@ 40
Oats, from store	30	@ 33½
Oats, Rust Proof	40	@ 45
Cow Peas	45	@ 50
HIDES, ℔ ℔—		
Green		@ 16
Dry		@ 8
HAY, ℔ 100 ℔s—		
Eastern		@ 1 05
Western		@ 90
North River		@ 85
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	2	@ 2¼
LARD, ℔ ℔—		
Northern	5½	@ 6¼
North Carolina	6	@ 10
LIME, ℔ barrel		@ 1 25
LUMBER (city sawed), ℔ M feet—		
Ship Stuff resawed	18 00	@ 20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@ 16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@ 18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@ 22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@ 15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—		
New Crop Cuba, in hhds		@ 22
" " " in bbls		@ 25
Porto Rico, in hhds	25	@ 29
" " in bbls		@ 30
Sugar-House, in hhds	12	@ 14
" " in bbls	14	@ 15
Syrup, in bbls	15	@
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut 60d basis	2 35	@ 2 64
PORK, ℔ barrel—		
City Mess	8 50	@ 9 00
Rump		@ 8 00
Prime		@ 8 00
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	@ 22
SALT, ℔ sack Alum		@ 75
Liverpool		@ 65
Lisbon		@
American		@ 65
On 125 ℔ Sacks	40	@ 45
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	@ 6 50
Common	1 60	@ 2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@ 3 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Granu'd		@ 4¾
Standard A		@ 4½
White Ex. C		@ 4¼
Extra C, Golden	4	@ 4¼
C Yellow		@ 3¾
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3¼	@ 4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	8 00	@ 14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@ 10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@ 9 00
Mill, Prime		@ 7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@ 4 50
Common Mill	4 00	@ 3 50
Inferior to Ordinary		@ 3 00
TALLOW, ℔ ℔	5	@
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 00	@ 2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@ 1 50

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, December 7.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market steady at 25 cents per gallon for machine-made casks, and 24½ cents for country casks. Closed firm at 25¼ and 24½c.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 45 per bbl for Strained and $1 50 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market steady at $1 10 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Quiet. Hard 1.40, Yellow Dip 1.90, and Virgin 1.80 per barrel.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine 25@24½c; rosin, strained, $1 35; good strained $1 40; tar $1 00; crude turpentine 1 10, 1 50, 1 60.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	125
Rosin	588
Tar	260
Crude Turpentine	74

Receipts same day last year—84 casks spirits turpentine, 1 072 bbls rosin, 330 bbls tar, 11 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 7c for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	4⅝	cts ℔ ℔
Good Ordinary	6	" "
Low Middling	6⅝	" "
Middling	7	" "
Good Middling	7 5-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 8c.

Receipts—391 bales; same day last year, 991.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 40@50c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 55c; Fancy, 60@65c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 60@65c; Fancy, 65@70c.

CORN—Firm; 38 to 40 cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—65@70 cents per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; Hams, 8 to 11½c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; Sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2.25; six inch, $2.50 to 3.50; seven inch; $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $3.00 to 7.50 per M.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, December 7—Evening.—Money on call to-day was easy at 1½ @2 per cent; last loan at 1½ per cent., closing offered at 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@4 per cent. Sterling exchange was easier, with actual business in bankers bills 483¾@484; sixty days and 486¼@486¾ for demand. Commercial bills 482½@483¼. Government bonds steady; United States coupon fours 110½; United States twos 95½; State bonds dull; North Carolina fours 100; North Carolina sixes 119. Railroad bonds easier.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to day was quiet.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, December 7—Evening.—Cotton quiet; middling gulf —c; middling 7 9-16c.

Cotton futures closed quiet and steady; December 7 27, January 7 33, February 7 40, March 7 48, April 7 53, May 7 59, June 7 63, July 7 65, August 7 67. Sales 209,200 bales.

Cotton—net receipts 999 bales; gross 12 591 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,263 bales; to France 290 bales; to the Continent 999 bales; forwarded 1,886 bales; sales 3,850 bales; sales to spinners 50 bales; stock 257,170 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 45 432 bales; exports to Great Britain 32,394 bales; to France 6,390 bales; to the Continent 10,660 bales, stock 1,202,127 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 83,316 bales; exports to Great Britain 49,063 bales; to France 13,409 bales; to the Continent 18,554 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 3 878,212 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,734,440 bales; exports to France 319,229 bales; exports to the Continent 813,082 bales.

Flour—market was steady at prices; winter wheat, low grades $2 20@2 25; fair to fancy $3 25@4 60; do. patents $4 50 @5 00; Minnesota clear $3 40@4 15; patents $4 60@5 25; low extra $3 20@3 25; Southern flour was dull and steady; common to fair extra $3 05@3 60; good to choice $3 60@3 90. Wheat—spot dull and weaker; f. o. b. 98½c; ungraded red 80@90½c; options opened heavy and declined 2@2¼, rallied ¾@⅝c, fell ½c and closed steady at 1¼@1⅝c under Saturday; No. 2 red January 80¾; March 80c; May 86¼c; July 81½c; December 87¾c. Corn—spot dull and firm; No. 2 29½c at elevator and 30c afloat; options were dull and weak at ½c decline; December 29c; January 29¾c; May 31¾c. Oats—spot dull but steady; options easier and dull; December 23⅜c; January 23⅝ February 24¼c; spot—No. 2, 23¾@ 23½c; No. 2 white 25½; mixed Western 23@25c. Lard was quiet and lower; Western steam $4 50; city $3 62½; December $4 05, nominal; refined lard was dull; Continent $4 45; South America $4 75; compound $4 37½@ 4 50. Pork quiet and weak; new mess $8 25@8 75. Butter—choice firm and tending higher; State dairy 11@20c; do. creamery 15@22c; Elgins 23c. Eggs quiet; State and Pennsylvania 22@24c. ice house 16@22c; Western fresh 22@ 24c; do. per case $3 00@5 00; Southern 21@23c; limed 15½@16c. Cotton seed oil dull and nominal; crude 21@21½c; yellow prime 24c. Rice firm and in fair demand; domestic fair to extra 3¾@6c; Japan 4¼@4½c. Molasses in moderate demand and firm; New Orleans open kettle, good to choice new 25@34c. Peanuts quiet; fancy hand-picked 3¾@ 4c. Coffee easy and 15@25 points down. December $9 25@9 50; January $9 35@ 9 45; March $9 35@9 55; May $9 40@ 9 55; July $9 45; September $9 50@9 65. spot Rio dull but steady; No. 7 $10 12½ @10 25. Sugar—raw dull but steady; fair refining 3 15-16c; refined quiet and steady.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Cash quotations: Flour quiet, steady and prices unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 spring 77@79½c; No. 2 red 89@90½c. Corn—No. 2 23@23½c. Oats No 2, 18¼@18½c. Mess pork $6 80 @6 85. Lard $3 75@3 77½. Short rib sides $3 75@3 95. Dry salted shoulders $4 25@4 50. Short clear sides $4 00@ 4 12½. Whiskey $1 18 for high-proof spirits.

The leading futures ranged as follows: opening, highest, lowest, closing: Wheat—December 77¾, 77¾@78, 77, 77⅝c; May 80⅝@81, 81@81¼, 80, 80⅝c; July 74½@ 75, 75@75½, 74½, 74⅝c. Corn—December 23, 23, 22⅞@23, 23c; January 23, 23¼ @23¼, 23, 23¼@23¼c; May 26, 26¼ 25⅞, 26@26¼c. Oats—December 18⅛ 18¼, 18⅛, 18⅛c; May 21¼, 21¾, 21¼, 21¼@21⅜c. Pork—December $6 75, 6 80, 6 75, 6 80; January $7 50, 7 57½, 7 50, 7 52½; May $7 85, 7 90, 7 82½, 7 90. Lard—December $3 70, 3 70, 3 70, 3 70; January $3 80, 3 85, 3 80, 3 85; May $4 02½, 4 07½, 4 00, 4 07½. Short ribs—December $3 85, 3 85, 3 85, 3 85; January $3 80, 3 85, 3 80, 3 85; May $3 95, 4 00, 3 95, 4 00.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 7.—Flour firm; Western superfine $2 85@3 30; do extra $3 50@4 15; do family $4 50@4 85; winter wheat patents $5 00@5 25; do spring $4 75@5 00; do straight $4 50@ 4 70. Wheat unsettled; spot 90@93½c; May 88@88½c; Steamer No. 2 red 83½c asked; Southern by sample 90@ 92c; do on grade 86½@90½c. Corn firm; spot 29@29½c; year 28⅝@28⅝c; January 28½@28⅝c; February 28½@ 28¾c; Southern white corn 28@29c; do yellow 22½@28¼c. Oats steady; No. 2 white 25@26c; No. 2 mixed 22¾ @23c.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

December 7.—Galveston, easy at 7 3-16, net receipts 16,684 bales; Norfolk, steady at 7 3-16, net receipts 2,863 bales; Baltimore, quiet at 7¼, net receipts 100 bales; Boston, quiet at 7 9-16, net receipts 782 bales. Wilmington, firm at 7, net receipts 391 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 7 13-16c, net receipts 268 bales; Savannah, quiet at 6 15-16, net receipts 3,418 bales; New Orleans quiet at 7 3-16, net receipts 10 948 bales; Mobile, easy at 7, net receipts 4 829 bales; Memphis, steady at 7c, net receipts 8,431 bales; Augusta, steady at 7⅛, net receipts 805 bales; Charleston, quiet at 7, net receipts 3,041 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7.—12.30 P. M.—Cotton, good business done and prices steady; American middling 4⅛d. Sales 12,000 bales, of which 11,400 were American; speculation and export 1,000. Receipts 33 000 bales, of which 33,000 were American. Futures opened steady and demand moderate. December 4 12-64d; January and February 4 9 64d; February and March 4 8 64d; March and April 4 6 64 4 7 64@4 8 64d; April and May 4 7-64@4 8 64d; May and June 4-7 64@4 8 64d; June and July 4 7 64@ 4 8 64d; July and August 4 8 64@4 9 64d; August and September 4 7-64d. Futures steady.

Tenders none.

12 45 P. M.—American spot grades 1-32d higher. American middling fair 4 19 32d; good middling 4 11-32d middling 4 9 32d; low middling 4 3 16d; good ordinary 4 1 16d; ordinary 3⅞d.

4 P. M.—December 4 10 64@4 11 64d seller. December and January 4 8 64@ 4 9 64d seller; February and March 4 7 64d buyer; March and April 4 7-64d buyer; April and May 4 7-64d buver; May and June 4 7 64@4 8-64d seller; June and July 4 8-64d seller; July and August 4 8 64@4 9 64d seller; August and September 4 6 64d seller. Futures closed barely steady.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Driver, Robinson, Fayetteville, R R Love.

Steamer E A Hawes, Ward, Clear Run, Jas Madden.

Schr Winnegance, 251 tons Manson, New York, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

CLEARED.

Steamer Driver, Robinson, Fayetteville, R R Love.

Steamer E A Hawes, Ward, Clear Run, Jas Madden.

Steamship Pawnee, Robinson, New York, H G Smallbones.

EXPORTS.

COASTWISE.

NEW YORK—Stmr Pawnee—963 bales cotton, 206 casks spirits turpentine, 140 bbls chaff, 25 do rosin, 10 000 bolts, 400 bags chaff, 60 pkgs mdse.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 8, 1896.

SCHOONERS.

B I Hazard, 373 tons, Batchford, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Annie Ainslie, 288 tons, McAndrews, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Turban (Br), 157 tons, Bulford, Bermuda, J H Chadbourn & Co.

H B Homan (Br), 299 tons, McNeal, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Cora M. 136 tons, Mitchell, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Humarock, 399 tons, Veazie, Geo Harriss Son & Co.

Roger Moore, 277 tons, Latchem, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Wm F Green, 254 tons, Janssen, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Acara, 135 tons, Nash, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Eva A Danenhower, 217 tons, Johnson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Bertha H, 124 tons, LeCain, J T Riley & Co.

STEAMSHIPS.

Graffoe (Br), 1 933 tons, Penniwell, Alex Sprunt & Son.

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It will be published Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, and will contain full reports of the Conference proceedings.

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TO A PROSPECTIVE BRIDE.

You tell me that you have a lover
Who's coming to ask you next week
To be his, if you can but discover
The method to bring him to speak.
If he's small—small men are conceited;
If loud—well, his breeding is low;
If clever—his brain is too heated.
Don't you think you had better say "No?"

Do you think he'll refuse in the morning
To get up and light every fire?
Do you think he'll forever be scanning
Ambitions to which you aspire?
Do you think when you are capricious
On your antics a smile he'll bestow?
Do you think that he'll think you delicious?
If he doesn't, you'd better say "No."

Do you think he can write tripping verses
In meters and rhymes, say, like mine,
And trust to your critical mercies
To read them, perchance, or decline?
Do you think you will mind if you lose him?
Don't you think that you might disagree?
Don't you think you had better refuse him
And in lieu of a better—take me?

—La Touche Hancock.

HARD WORK AND HEALTH.

Men Injured More by Imprudence Than by Continuous Labor.

A number of successful business men were engaged in a most animated conversation in one of the rooms of an up town club the other day, when the conversation turned on a newspaper paragraph that announced with great impressiveness that a man known all over the civilized world as a brilliant writer and humorist was dying from overwork. Regrets were expressed at the condition of one who was known to many of the members of the club, and some comments were indulged in on the folly of working oneself to death.

A man of 65 or thereabout broke into the conversation with the remark:

"I don't believe that any man ever died of legitimate hard work, and I am willing to back up my statements against any reasonable proof that may be furnished."

This naturally created a sensation, and there were very sharp criticisms on this man's position. But he persisted and gave his reasons, which were so full of common sense and logic that most of the company were compelled to admit the truth of them.

Men do not die of legitimate work, neither do they, as a rule, die of what they do during business hours. If the man would leave his office and go quietly home to rest or to reasonable recreation, he would not be likely to suffer in health. But he does not do this. He goes out of his office to the hotel, to the billiard room, to the saloon, the opera house or other occupations or amusements even less reputable.

Many a man rushes through his business simply that he may get away to plunge into excesses of various sorts. There may be instances in which a complicated business, handicapped by lack of means to carry it on in a comfortably smooth fashion, may wear on a man's mind during his waking and sleeping hours and eventually undermine his vitality. But this is not legitimate business. No man has a right to work against such desperate odds. It is very much better to begin on a smaller scale, to adapt one's hopes to the means at hand and remember that vital force is too valuable to be squandered in straining for the almost impossible.

Straightforward commercial transactions, unattained with the enormous risks that many men take, are healthful and rarely bring bad results. Indeed, all things being equal, it is not business worry that kills, except as a man lifts the burden of business worry on shoulders weakened by excesses, dissipations and unwarranted indulgences.

If men would attribute their ill health to its just cause and would be honest with themselves and the world, in the majority of cases they would be forced to admit that it is outside matters that cause the drain on their systems and eventually bring them to broken health and shattered intellects. The man who has something to conceal, who has unwarranted business or domestic affairs to look after, matters about which he must be perpetually on the qui vive lest some one should detect him, is the man who, nine times out of ten, will break down, and this dissipation is almost invariably charged to overwork in business.

"Poor fellow, he was so devoted to business that he wore himself out at it," is the verdict, and a more unjust and unwarranted one it would be difficult to render.—New York Ledger.

The Smoker's Retort.

A doctor who had a great dislike to tobacco in any form managed, in his hurry at the railway station, to get into a smoking compartment. A young man sat opposite, puffing away at a huge cigar. After eying him for some minutes the gentleman at last addressed him:

"Young man, as a medical man let me warn you against smoking. Experience has proved to me that of every ten men suffering from epithelium and paralysis of the tongue nine of these have been caused by tobacco."

"Sir," exclaimed the youth, "experience has proved to me that of every ten men suffering from black eyes nine of them have been caused by people neglecting to mind their own business."—London Tit-Bits.

MAGIC AID TO LOVE.

"My aunt," said Cecile Raymond, "has planned to take me to Europe. We start in two weeks. Her detestable nephew, Penfield Mickle, goes along. She is determined to break off my engagement with Harry Barnard and make me marry Penfield, and as she is my legal guardian what can I do?"

The matter was worse than I had thought. Mrs. Nagley, the aunt in question, was a very determined and shrewd woman, so sharp that I believe she would have seen readily things that escaped the hundred eyes of Argus, and, though certainly neither Cecile nor Harry had taken her into their confidences, she had a very clear idea of the attachment between them and the necessity for prompt and decided action if she would save Cecile's fortune for her favorite brainless and scapegrace nephew.

"Would you marry Mr. Barnard at once?" I asked the girl. She blushed and hesitated to reply, which of course I understood as "Yes." She was softly playing Schumann's "Traumerei" to cover the sound of our voices, for Mrs. Nagley was seated at a front window of the parlor.

"That being settled," I continued, "I have a plan by which you will be able to do so next Tuesday evening. On that night, you know, I am to give an entertainment in Rousby hall for the benefit of St. Simian's hospital. You must attend, and when I call for some young lady to come on the stage and be made to mysteriously disappear step up promptly. Wear a dress of some soft, clinging stuff, mount the table and trust to me. Only you must promise never to divulge my trick."

"I promise that very willingly."

"Good! When you feel yourself sinking, do not get frightened and shriek or make any movement. You will be quite safe. When the sinking stops, you will be under the stage and a young man there will show you out of the back door. On the street you will meet Harry. The rest I confide to your united intelligence."

I had no doubt, when I made that arrangement, of being able to see Harry and arrange the part he was to play in the proceedings, but he was out of town and all I could do was to leave at his place of business an earnest message that he must on no account fail to be present at my performance, for reasons very important to himself. His return to the city in time was assured and I had great faith in the drawing power of that last clause of the message. It seldom fails.

I enjoyed in those days rather an enviable reputation as an expert amateur performer of parlor magic, one who could be depended upon to do some of the best tricks of the professionals and generally to produce something new, and the charity for which the "benefit" was given had the support of our best people, so the hall on the night of my last performance was comfortably crowded. Near the front on one side I had the satisfaction of seeing Cecile with her aunt and the obnoxious nephew, while at about the center of the house, by the aisle, sat my friend Harry.

The first opportunity I had for any personal communication with him was in the course of my "spirit writing" trick, when messages, supposably written by spirits, were caused to appear upon slates that had just been passed about among the spectators and seen to be quite clean. Of course the messages were written in advance, and as I knew much about each person destined to receive one it may readily be supposed that those communications were sometimes startling and always effective. How their sudden appearance was managed I do not deem it necessary to explain even now. The trick was too good a one to be exposed. Harry was one of those most astonished when he read his mysterious missive from the invisible.

"When Cecile mounts the stage, go out immediately, get a cab, meet her at the stage door, marry before Mrs. Nagley catches you." He fairly gasped as with nervous haste he rubbed out the written words. Then the performance ran along smoothly with the "goldfish trick," card manipulations, and so on, until we came to the "mysterious disappearance of a young lady." I had followed with much interest the optical illusions invented by Professor Pepper and by Maskelyne in London, the "ghost," "sphinx," and so on, with the result of being able to get up for myself a new trick that I felt assured would make a sensation, as it did, though I am bound to admit my method has been vastly improved upon since. My stage was boxed in triangularly with a shoulder high screen of green baize. Well back in its center stood a large circular table. Apparently one could see under it perfectly, but really its lower part was boxed in by mirrors that, reflecting the screen, gave the illusory effect of clear space there. The top was a large trap.

I called for a young lady volunteer from the audience. Of course one was provided in readiness, had Cecile backed out, to take her place, but happily the girl's love made her courageous, and before her astonished aunt could interfere she was out in the aisle and mounting the "runway" to the stage, amid the loud applause of the spectators.

Whispering renewed injunctions to stand steady and not be frightened, I assisted her to step on a chair and from that to the table. We, of course, had to approach the table in a straight line in the center of the stage so as to avoid the angle of reflection in the mirrors, and the lights were lowered slightly as an additional precaution. When she was in place, a huge cylinder—swung about to show its emptiness—was lowered over her from the flies and rested on the table. Settling it in place, I touched the spring that held the trap and felt that she was sinking. Then I walked to the front of the stage, waved my baton, the lights flashed up, the orchestra played, and when, in a few seconds, I heard a faint click that told me the table top was back in place I gave a signal. The cylinder arose again and swung about empty. The girl was gone.

The curtain fell behind me while I was bowing to the applauding spectators, and I went off at one side. The applause continued, as I had expected, and the curtain was raised, showing me again bowing my acknowledgments in the center of the stage. In those few seconds my precious trick table had been replaced by my able assistant with another which was a perfect duplicate, except that it had no mirrors or trap.

Mrs. Nagley, I think, suspected something, for she made a row, demanding the return of the girl, but I replied that I had only promised to make her disappear, not to bring her back. Then she and Penfield and several others came on the stage, at my invitation, and searched for her, but, of course, in vain. By that time Cecile was far on her road to marriage with the man of her choice. J. H. CONNELLY.

Effect of Use.

Mr. James Payn, in his "Gleams of Memory," gives a bit of personal experience illustrative of the truism that "use almost can change the stamp of nature."

During the 35 years he has served as editor, reader and writer of stories and novels the question has often been put to him, "How do you manage when you are ill or out of spirits to write in the same unmistakably cheerful strain as usual?" Mr. Payn answers:

"I have often wondered myself, but without consciousness of the difficulty thus suggested. In times of trouble of many kinds, of severe physical ailments, of domestic bereavement, and even with death under the very roof, my pen, when I found myself at my desk, has turned to ordinary matters with perfect facility and treated them in its habitual airy manner.

"It may not be a good manner—Mr. Payn's forte is humor—but it has become my own, and misery itself has no power to make it sad. I write these very lines in the acutest pain from rheumatic gout in my gnarled fingers."—Youth's Companion.

Getting money is not all a man's business; to cultivate kindness is a great part of the business of life.—Johnson.

The armadillo was the first wearer of plate armor.

Bird Shooting Near Cities.

A good many shooters are puzzled to know how they can get practice for bird shooting near the cities during close seasons without paying for practice at the traps.

There are several kinds of birds which fly in such a manner as to require skill in the killing and are not protected by law at any time. Of course a small gauge gun is best for such practice, as it takes more skill to kill with it than with a big gun, and the more skill required the better the practice.

The kingfisher is a rapidly darting flier, rather shy and hard to kill. With a 28 gauge gun a shooter's abilities would be well tested.

The English sparrow, if put up badly scared, will give considerable sport, and the man who can get three with two shots out of a small flying flock may regard himself as a good shot. Of course a man wouldn't aim at the center of the flock and pull. He aims at particular birds, and if he misses the ones aimed at he calls the shot a miss. Red winged and crow blackbirds fly rapidly when their nests are not near by. They are not protected and may be found in partly wooded pastures.

Some sportsmen may object to this as being useless slaughter, and it would be if the birds were thrown away, but the sportsman would not throw them away. He would dress them all, except the kingfishers, which taste fishy, and the potpie they make would be followed by another before long. The English sparrows make a fine stew, as the flesh is always hard and sweet.—New York Sun.

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Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey or other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old People find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents per bottle at R. R. BELLAMY's Drug Store.

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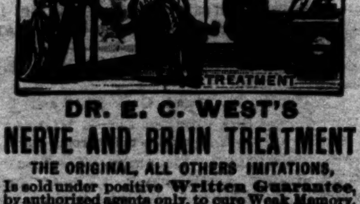
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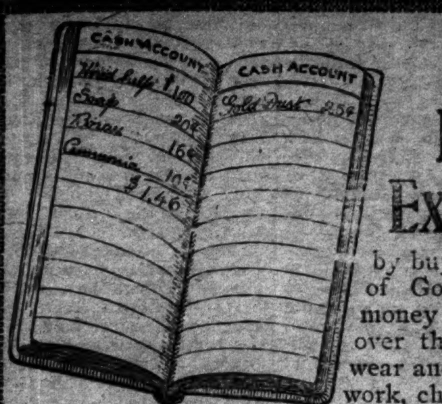
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11 58	4 30	Lv...Maysville...Lv	10 09	9 16
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Nos. 7 and 8 passenger trains.
Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.
Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Steamer Geo. D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.
*Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
‡Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
†Daily except Sunday.

H. A. WHITING, General Manager.
J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager. my 22 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.



SCHEDULE IN EFFECT Nov. 15, 1896.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.35 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 11.02 a m, Warsaw 11.14 a m, Goldsboro 12.05 a m, Wilson 12.48 p m, Rocky Mount 1.20 p m, Tarboro 2.50 p m, Weldon 3.39 p m, Petersburg 5.32 p m, Richmond 6.40 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m. Baltimore 12.53 p m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, †Boston 3.30 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.30 p m, Warsaw 8.43 p m, Goldsboro 9.36 p m, Wilson 10.23 p m, †Tarboro 6.45 a m, Rocky Mount 11.05 p m, Weldon 1.48 a m, †Norfolk 8.30 a m, Petersburg 3.22 a m, Richmond 4.20 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.23 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.25 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.22 p m, Chadbourn 5.14 p m, Marion 6.05 p m, Florence 6.45 p m, Sumter 8.30 p m, Columbia 9.50 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.20 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m, St. Augustine 9.10 a m, Tampa 6.00 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave *Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.55 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.50 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.12 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.30 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12.03 a m, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.25 p m, Weldon 9.44 p m, †Tarboro 6.05 p m, Rock Mount 5.40 a m, leave Wilson 6.15 a m, Goldsboro 7.00 a m, Warsaw 7.51 a m, Magnolia 8.03 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.15 p m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 7.00 a m, Sanford 1.55 p m, Jacksonville 7.00 p m, Savannah 12.10 night, Charleston 5.30 a m, Columbia 5.50 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.37 p m, Sumter 7.15 a m, Florence 8.55 a m, Marion 9.34 a m, Chadbourn 10.35 a m, Lake Waccamaw 11.06 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4.10 p m, Halifax 4.28 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.20 p m, Greenville 6.57 p m, Kinston 7.55 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m. Arriving Halifax at 11 00a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.00 a m and 2 00 p m, arrive Parmele 8.50 a m and 3 40 p m; returning leaves Parmele 9 50 a m and 6 30 p m, arrives Washington 11 25 a m and 7.30 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily at 5.30 p m, arrives Plymouth 7.35 p m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily at 7.30 a m., Arrive Tarboro 9.20 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N, C., daily except Sunday, 7 10 a m; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8 30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9 00 a m, arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 10 25 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.10 a m and 8.45 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m. and 3.00 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9 10 a m, arrive Latta 9.30 a m, Dillon 9 42 a m, Rowland 10 00 a m, returning leaves Rowland 5 58 p m, arrives Dillon 5.56 p m, Latta 6.09 p m, Pee Dee 6.30 p m, daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.30 a m, Chadbourn 10.40 a m, arrive Conway 1.00 p m, leave Conway 2 30 p m, Chadbourn 5.20 p m, arrive Hub 6.00 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 8 55 a m, 9 10 a m and 8 35 p m, arrive Darlington 9 28 a m, 10 20 a m and 9 05 p m, leave Darlington 9 31 a m and 10 40 a m, arrive Cheraw 10 40 a m and 12 30 p m, leave Cheraw 12 45 p m, arrive Wadesboro 2 25 p m, Returning leave Wadesboro 3 p m, arrive Cheraw 4 45 p m, leave Cheraw 4 45 p m and 5 15 p m, arrive Darlington 7 p m and 6 31 p m. Leave Darlington 7 30 p m, 6 37 and 7 45 a m, arrive Florence 8.15 p m, 6 55 p m and 8 15 a m. Daily except Sunday. Sunday trains leave Floyds 7 30 a m, Darlington 7 45 a m, arrive Florence 8 10 a m. Returning leave Florence 9 a m, Darlington 9 30 a m, arrive Floyds 9 40 a m. Trains leave Gibson 6.15 a m, Bennettsville 6 41 a m, arrive Darlington 7.40 a m. Sumter 9 25 a m. Returning, leave Sumter 7 30 p m. Darlington 9 10 p m, arrive Bennettsville 10 01 p m, Gibson 10 25 p m.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6 37 p m, Manning 6.55 p m, arrive Lane's 7 37 p m, leave Lanes 8.34 a m, Manning 9.10 a m, arrive Sumter 9.39a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7 10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.18 p m, arrive Selma 2.50 p m, Smithfield 2.58 p m, Dunn 3.35 p m, Fayetteville 4.15 p m, 1.07 a m, Rowland 5.38 p m, returning leave Rowland 10 00 a m, Fayetteville 11.20 a m, 10.33 p m, Dunn 12.07 a m, Smithfield 12.48 p m, Selma 1.00 p m, arrive Wilson 1.42 p m, 12 22 p m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Sumter 4 33 a m, Creston 5 2 a m, arrive Denmark 6 20 a m. Returning leave Denmark 4 37 p m, Creston 5 33 p m, Sumter 6 30 p m Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5 45 a m, arrive Pregnalls 9 15 a m, Returning leaves Pregnalls 10 p m, arrives Creston 3 50 p m. Daily except Sunday.

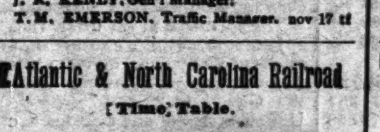
Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliott 11.10 a m and 8.10 p m, arrive Lucknow 1 p m and 9.10 p m, Returning leave Lucknow 6 05 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Elliott 8.25 a m and 3.30 p m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. nov 17 tf

Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad

Time Table.



In Effect Wednesday, May 27th, 1896.

GOING EAST. 3 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	Leave	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. 4 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 20	Goldsboro	11 25	....
....	4 12	Kinston	10 33	....
5 15	5 25	Newbern	9 17	9 30
6 37	6 42	Morehead City...	8 01	8 07
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11 35 a. m., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 p. m., and with W. N. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 p. m., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 p. m. No. 1 train also connects with W. N. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points. S. L. DILL, Sup't.

ma 27 tf

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At Your Own Price,

At the STAR Office.

Suitable for WRAPPING PAPER, and excellent for Placing Under Carpets.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.



CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 15, 1896.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
7 45 p. m.	Ar... Wilmington ...Lve	7 10 a. m
4 35 "	Lv... Fayetteville ...Ar	11 00 "
4 18 "	Ar ... Fayetteville ... Lv	11 21 "
4 12 "	At Fayetteville Junc Lv	11 27 "
2 55 "	Lv.... Sanford Lv	1 00 "
12 41 "	Lv...... Climax Lv	2 30 "
12 10 "	Lv..... Greensboro... Ar	3 18 "
11 55 a m	Ar..... Greensboro... Lv	3 25 "
11 07 "	Lv..... Stokesdale.... Lv	4 10 "
10 32 "	Lv.. Walnut Cove... Lv	4 40 "
10 04 "	Lv.... Rural Hall... Lv	5 10 "
8 40 "	Lv..... Mt Airy..... Ar	6 35 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 52 p m	Ar.... Bennettsville... Lv	8 20 a. m
6 17 "	Lv...... Maxton.. .. Ar	9 40 "
5 36 "	Lv.... Red Springs.... Lv	10 18 "
4 45 "	Lv.... Hope Mills.... Lv	11 01 "
4 28 "	Lv.... Fayetteville... Ar	11 19 "

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16 MIXED.
6 00 p m	Ar..... Ramseur...... Lv	6 45 a. m
4 15 "	Lv ...... Climax Lv	8 35 "
3 20 "	Lv ... Greensboro.... Ar	9 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16 MIXED daily ex sun
Leave Greensboro	9 35
Leave Stokesdale	10 17
Arrive Madison	11 55

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15 MIXED. daily ex sun
Leave Madison	12 30 p m
Leave Stokesdale	1 29
Arrive Greensboro	2 40 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager.

nov 15 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE S.A.L. VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

WEST AND SOUTH.

APRIL 5th, 1896.		No. 41	No. 403
Leave Wilmington,	S. A. L.	P. M. * 3 20	A. M.
Arrive Maxton	"	6 12	
Arrive Hamlet	"	6 57	
Leave Hamlet	"	7 15	* 9 10
Arrive Wadesboro	"	8 01	9 52
Arrive Monroe	"	8 55	10 40
Leave Monroe	"	9 10	10 45
Arrive Charlotte	"	10 20	11 25
Arrive Lincolnton	"		P. M. 12 55
Arrive Shelby	"		1 50
Arrive Rutherfordton	"		3 00
Leave Hamlet	S. A. L.	A. M. † 9 25	
Arrive Osborne	"	9 50	
" Kollock	"	10 25	
" Cheraw	"	10 4	
Leave Cheraw	S. A. L.		P. M. † 5 36
" Kollock	"		5 50
" Osborne	"		6 25
Arrive Hamlet	"		6 50
Leave Wilmington	S. A. L.	P. M. * 3 20	
" Monroe	"	9 25	A. M. *10 4
Arrive Chester	"	10 32	12 03
" Clinton	"	11 58	P. M. 1 20
" Greenwood	"	A. M. 1 00	2 22
" Abbeville	"	1 32	2 53
" Elberton	"	2 36	4 00
" Athens	"	3 38	5 1
" Atlanta	"	5 2	6 4
Leave Atlanta	A. & W. P.	5 35	
Ar Montgomery	West of Ala.	10 45	
Arrive Mobile	L. & N.	P. M. 4 10	
" New Orleans		8 30	
Arrive Columbia	C. N. & L.	A. M. *10 00	P. M. * 4 30
Arrive Augusta	P. R. & W. C.	A. M. † 9 35	P. M. * 5 05
Arrive Macon	M & N.		P. M. * 6 4

EAST AND NORTH

APRIL 5th, 1896.		No 38	No 402
Leave Wilmington	S. A. L		P. M. * 3 20
Arrive Hamlet	"	A. M.	6 57
Leave Hamlet	"	* 8 15	10 6
Arrive Southern Pines	"	9 15	11 21
" Raleigh	"	11 26	A. M. 1 21
" Henderson	"	P. M. 1 0	2 33
" Weldon	"	* 3 00	* 4 05
Arrive Portsmouth	S. A. L	P. M. * 5 50	A. M. * 7 30
" Norfolk	"	6 00	7 50
Arrive Richmond	A. C. L.	* 6 40	* 6 40
" Washington	P. R. R.	11 10	10 45
" Baltimore	"	A. M. 12 42	P. M. 12 09
" Philadelphia	"	3 45	2 20
" New York	"	* 6 53	* 4 53

Arrive in Wilmington from all points North, East, South and West, 12 50 noon Daily, and 8.50 a. m. daily except Monday.

Pullman Sleepers between Hamlet and Atlanta. Trains 403, 402, 41 and 38.

Pullman Sleepers between Hamlet and Portsmouth. Trains 403, 402, 38 and 41.

Pullman Sleepers between Hamlet and Washington. Trains 403 and 402. Trains 403 and 402 are "The Atlanta Special"

Pullman Sleepers between Charlotte and Richmond. Trains 402 and 403.

Close connections at Atlanta for New Orleans, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis and the West and Northwest.

Close connections at Portsmouth for Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and the East.

*Daily, †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Monday.

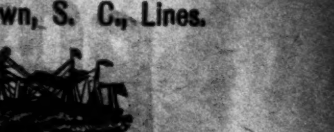
For further information apply to

THOS. D. MEARES, Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N C.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen Supt.
E. St. JOHN, Vice-President and Gen'l Manager.

ma 18 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

Boston, New York, Wilmington, N. C AND Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



Boston for Wilmington.

MORGAN CITY, Thursday, Dec. 10

New York for Wilmington.

PAWNEE, Wednesday, Dec. 2
GEO. W. CLYDE, Saturday, Dec. 5

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN, Saturday, Dec. 5
PAWNEE, Monday, Dec. 7

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

GEO. W. CLYDE, Tuesday, Dec.

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

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WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green, N. Y. dec 2 tf

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REAL ESTATE AGENT, Wilmington, N. C. Stores, Offices and Dwellings for rent. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents collected and taxes and insurance attended to promptly. Money loaned on improved city real estate. oct 6 tf

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 8, 1896

FITY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN SESSION.

First Day's Proceedings—The President's Message Read in Both Houses—Pensions Appropriation Bill Reported from Committee in the House.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 7.—The first day of the second session of the Fifty-fourth Congress presented no remarkable features. There were seventy-one Senators in their seats and eighteen absentees. The President's annual message was read. At first pretty close attention was paid to the message by the Senators, most of them following the reading with pamphlet copies of the message in their hands. Many of the strong points appeared to give general satisfaction. The judicial summing up of the Cuban question by the statement that when the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurgents has become manifest, a situation will be presented in which our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superseded by higher obligations which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge, seemed to be satisfactory to both sides of the chamber. Very little attention was paid by Senators to the other portions of the message which had to do solely with internal affairs. The reading occupied one hour and fifty minutes. The message was laid on the table, and the Senate at 3.35 adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House devoted the first day of the session principally to hearing the President's message.

The first of the general appropriation bills for the coming fiscal year—the pensions—was reported from the Appropriation Committee and placed on the calendar. The bill carries a total of $141 263 880. This is $65,000 less than the appropriation for the current fiscal year and the same amount under the estimate submitted by the Commissioner of Pensions.

When the reading of the message was finished it was, on motion of Mr. Dingley of Maine, Republican, together with the accompanying documents, referred to the Committee of the Whole and ordered printed.

Mr. Turner of Georgia, Democrat, on being recognized, stated that it was his melancholy duty to inform the House of the death of his colleague, ex-Speaker Crisp, who died at Atlanta, Ga., on October 23. He offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. Chas. F. Crisp, late a Representative from the State of Georgia.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to his memory the House do now adjourn.

The resolutions were adopted and the House at 3.50 accordingly adjourned until noon to-morrow.

The Modern Mother

Has found that her little ones are improved more by the pleasant Syrup of Figs, when in need of the laxative effect of a gentle remedy than by any other, and that it is more acceptable to them. Children enjoy it and it benefits them. The true remedy, Syrup of Figs, is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only. †

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, December 7.—The *Sun* says: Spot cotton here was unchanged. Middling uplands 7 9-16c against 8 7-16c last year. The Liverpool news to-day was better than had been expected, and prices advanced here at the opening. Liverpool reported a good demand on the spot at an advance, and futures there rallied after an easier opening. The indications pointed to moderate receipts at the ports and Liverpool bought here. The improvement was soon lost and a decline followed. New Orleans sold freely here. Liverpool reacted, and the receipts at some of the interior towns were larger than last week, while the estimates for New Orleans and Houston to-morrow were heavy. Tired longs threw their cotton overboard, and scalpers took profits. It was reported that the selling by New Orleans was partly for account of a prominent operator whose death was announced. Before the close part of the loss was recovered. The President's message induced some new buying and shorts covered. One firm here, whose estimate of the crop last season was close to the actual yield, issued a crop estimate of 18,250,000 bales to-day.

RHEUMATISM IS A FOE which gives no quarter. It torments its victims day and night. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and cures the aches and pains of rheumatism.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Gentle, reliable, sure. †

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, December 7.—Rosin quiet; strained common to good $1 80 @1 82½. Spirits turpentine firm at 27¼ @27¾c.

CHARLESTON, December 7.—Spirits turpentine firm at 24¾c; sales 100 casks. Rosin firm; sales 600 barrels; A, B, $1 40, C, D, E, $1 45, F $1 47½, G $1 50, H $1 55, I $1 60, K $1 65, M $1 80, N $2 00, W G $2 20, W W $2 50.

SAVANNAH, December 7.—Spirits turpentine opened at 25½c; sales 367 casks; closed at 25½c, with sales of 350 casks and the demand strong; receipts 574 casks. Rosin firm; sales 2,000 barrels; receipts 3 957 barrels: A, B, C, D, E, F, G $1 55, H $1 55, I $1 70, K $1 75, M $1 95, N $2 15, W G $2 35, W W $2 65.

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BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A Cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. —*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., New York.

CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE

TO THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Cuban Question, Tariff Law and Financial Matters the Chief Topics Discussed.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 7.

To the Congress of the United States:

As representatives of the people in the legislative branch of their Government, you have assembled at a time when the strength and excellence of our free institutions and the fitness of our citizens to enjoy popular rule have been again made manifest. A political contest involving momentous consequences, fraught with feverish enthusiasm and creating aggressiveness so intense as to approach bitterness and passion, has been waged throughout our land and determined by the decree of free and independent suffrage, without disturbance of our tranquility or the least sign of weakness in our national structure.

In obedience to a constitutional requirement, I herein submit to the Congress certain information concerning national affairs, with the suggestion of such legislation as in my judgment is necessary and expedient. To secure brevity and avoid tiresome narration, I shall omit many details concerning matters within Federal control which, though by no means unimportant, are more profitably discussed in departmental reports.

The insurrection in Cuba still continues with all its perplexities. It is difficult to perceive that any progress has thus far been made towards the pacification of the island; or that the situation of affairs as depicted in my last annual message has in the least improved. If Spain still holds Havana and the seaports and all the considerable towns, the insurgents still roam at will over at least two-thirds of the inland country. If the determination of Spain to put down the insurrection seems but to strengthen with the lapse of time, as is evinced by her unhesitating devotion of largely increased military and naval forces to the task, there is much reason to believe that the insurgents have gained in point of numbers and character and resources, and are none the less inflexible in their resolve not to succumb without practically securing the great objects for which they took up arms. If Spain has not yet re-established her authority, neither have the insurgents yet made good their title to be regarded as an independent State. Indeed, as the contest has gone on, the pretence that civil government exists on the island, except so far as Spain is able to maintain it, has been practically abandoned. Spain does keep on foot such a government, more or less imperfectly, in the large towns and their immediate suburbs. But, that exception being made, the entire country is either given over to anarchy or is subject to the military occupation of one or the other party. It is reported, indeed, on reliable authority that at the demand of the commander-in-chief of the insurgent army, the putative Cuban Government has now given up all attempts to exercise its functions, leaving that Government confessedly (what there is the best reason for supposing it always to have been in fact) a government merely on paper.

Were the Spanish armies able to meet their antagonists in the open, in pitched battle, prompt and decisive results might be looked for, and the immense superiority of the Spanish forces in numbers, discipline and equipment could hardly fail to tell greatly to their advantage. But they are called upon to face a foe that shuns general engagements, that can choose and does choose its own ground, that from the nature of the country is visible or invisible at pleasure and that fights only from ambuscade, and when all the advantages of position and numbers are on its side. In a country where all that is indispensable to life in the way of food, clothing and shelter is so easily obtainable, especially by those born and bred on the soil, it is obvious that there is hardly a limit to the time during which hostilities of this sort may be prolonged. Meanwhile, as in all cases of protracted civil strife, the passions of the combatants grow more and more inflamed and excesses on both sides become more frequent and more deplorable. They are also participated in by bands of marauders, who, now in the name of one party and now in the name of the other, as may best suit the occasion, harry the country at will and plunder its wretched inhabitants for their own advantage. Such a condition of things would inevitably entail immense destruction of property, even if it were the policy of both parties to prevent it as far as practicable. But while such seemed to be the original policy of the Spanish Government, it has now apparently abandoned it, and is acting upon the same theory as the insurgents, namely, that the exigencies of the contest require the wholesale annihilation of property, that it may not prove of use and advantage to the enemy.

It is to the same end that in pursuance of general orders, Spanish garrisons are now being withdrawn from plantations and the rural population required to concentrate itself in the towns. The result would seem to be that the industrial value of the island is fast diminishing, and that unless there is a speedy and radical change in existing conditions it will soon disappear altogether. That value consists very largely, of course, in its capacity to produce sugar, a capacity already much reduced by the interruptions to tillage which have taken place during the last two years. It is reliably asserted that should these interruptions continue during the current year and practically extend, as is now threatened, to the entire sugar producing territory of the island, so much time and so much money will be required to restore the land to its normal productiveness that it is extremely doubtful if capital can be even induced to make the attempt.

The spectacle of the utter ruin of an adjoining country, by nature one of the most fertile and charming on the globe, would engage the serious attention of the Government and people of the United States in any circumstances. In point of fact, they have a concern with it which is by no means of a wholly sentimental or philanthropic character. It lies so near us as to be hardly separated from our territory. Our actual pecuniary interest in it is second only to that of the people and Government of Spain. It is reasonably estimated that at least from $30,000,000 to $50,000,000 of American capital are invested in plantations, railroads, mining and other business enterprises on the island. The volume of trade between the United States and Cuba, which in 1889 amounted to about $64,000,000, rose in 1893 to about $103,000,000, and in 1894, the year before the present insurrection broke out, amounted to nearly $96,000,000. Besides this large pecuniary stake in the fortunes of Cuba, the United States finds itself inextricably involved in the present contest in other ways both vexatious and costly.

Many Cubans reside in this country and indirectly promote the insurrection through the press, by public meetings, by the purchase and shipment of arms, by the raising of funds, and by other means, which the spirit of our institutions and the tenor of our laws do not permit to be made the subject of criminal prosecutions. Some of them, though Cubans at heart and in all their feelings and interests, have taken out papers as naturalized citizens of the United States, a proceeding resorted to with a view to possible protection by this Government, and not unnaturally regarded with much indignation by the country of their origin. The insurgents are undoubtedly encouraged and supported by the widespread sympathy the people of this country always and instinctively feel for every struggle for better and freer government, and which in the case of the more adventurous and restless elements of our population leads in only too many instances to active and personal participation in the contest. The result is that this Government is constantly called upon to protect American citizens, to claim damages for injuries to persons and property, now estimated at many millions of dollars, and to ask explanations and apologies for the acts of Spanish officials, whose zeal for the repression of rebellion sometimes blinds them to the immunities belonging to the unoffending citizens of a friendly Power. It follows from the same causes that the United States is compelled to actively police a long line of seacoast against unlawful expeditions, the escape of which the utmost vigilance will not always suffice to prevent.

These inevitable entanglements of the United States with the rebellion in Cuba, the large American property interests affected, and considerations of philanthropy and humanity in general, have led to a vehement demand in various quarters for some sort of positive intervention on the part of the United States. It was at first proposed that belligerent rights should be accorded to the insurgents—a proposition no longer urged because untimely and in practical operation clearly perilous and injurious to our own interests. It has since been and is now sometimes contended that the independence of the insurgents should be recognized. But imperfect and restricted as the Spanish government of the island may be, no other exists there—unless the will of the military officers in temporary command of a particular district can be dignified as a species of government. It is now, also, suggested that the United States should buy the island, a suggestion possibly worthy of consideration if there be any evidence of a desire or willingness on the part of Spain to entertain such a proposal. It is urged, finally, that, all other methods failing, the existing internecine strife in Cuba should be terminated by our intervention, even at the cost of a war between the United States and Spain—a war which its advocates confidently prophesy could be neither large in its proportions nor doubtful in its issue.

The correctness of this forecast need be neither affirmed nor denied. The United States has nevertheless a character to maintain as a nation which plainly dictates that right and not might should be the rule of its conduct. Further, though the United States is not a nation to which peace is a necessity, it is in truth one of the most pacific Powers and desires nothing so much as to live in amity with all the world. Its own ample and diversified domains satisfy all possible longings for territory, preclude all dreams of conquest and prevent any casting of covetous eyes upon neighboring regions, however attractive. That our conduct towards Spain and her dominions has constituted no exception to this national disposition is made manifest by the course of our Government, not only thus far during the present insurrection, but during the ten years that followed the rising at Yara in 1868. No other great power, it may safely be said, under circumstances of similar perplexity, would have manifested the same restraint and the same patient endurance. It may also be said that this persistent attitude of the United States towards Spain in connection with Cuba unquestionably evinces no slight respect and regard for Spain on the part of the American people. They, in truth, do not forget her connection with the discovery of the Western hemisphere, nor do they underestimate the great qualities of the Spanish people, nor fail to fully recognize their splendid patriotism and their chivalrous devotion to the national honor. They view with wonder and admiration the cheerful resolution with which vast bodies of men are sent across thousands of miles of ocean, and an enormous debt accumulated, that the costly possession of the Gem of the Antilles may still hold its place in the Spanish Crown. And yet neither the Government nor the people of the United States have shut their eyes to the course of events in Cuba, or have failed to realize the existence of conceded grievances, which have led to the present revolt from the authority of Spain—grievances recognized by the Queen-regent and by the Cortes, voiced by the most patriotic and enlightened of Spanish statesmen, without regard to party, and demonstrated by reforms proposed by the executive and approved by the legislative branch of the Spanish Government. It is in the assumed temper and disposition of the Spanish Government to remedy these grievances, fortified by indications of influential public opinion in Spain, that this Government has hoped to discover the most promising and effective means of composing the present strife with honor and advantage to Spain and with the achievement of all the reasonable objects of the insurrection.

It would seem that if Spain should offer to Cuba genuine autonomy—a measure of home rule which while preserving the sovereignty of Spain would satisfy all rational requirements of her Spanish subjects—there should be no just reason why the pacification of the island might not be effected on that basis. Such a result would appear to be in the true interest of all concerned. It would at once stop the conflict which is now consuming the resources of the island and making it worthless for which ever party may ultimately prevail. It would keep intact the possessions of Spain without touching her honor, which will be consulted rather than impugned by the adequate redress of admitted grievances. It would put the prosperity of the island and the fortunes of its inhabitants within their own control, without severing the natural and ancient ties which bind them to their mother country, and would yet enable them to test their capacity for self-government under the most favorable conditions. It has been objected on the one side that Spain's promise of autonomy, however liberal, is insufficient because without assurance of the promise being fulfilled; but the reasonableness of a requirement by Spain of unconditional surrender on the part of the insurgent Cubans before their autonomy is conceded is not altogether apparent. It ignores important features of the situation, the stability two years duration has given to the feasibility of the indefinite prolongation in the nature of things, and, as shown by past experience, the utter and imminent ruin of the island unless the present strife is speedily composed, and above all, the rank abuses which all parties in Spain, all branches of her Government and all her leading public men concede to exist and profess a desire to remove. Facing such circumstances, to withhold the proffer of needed reforms until the parties demanding them put themselves at mercy by throwing down their arms has the appearance of neglecting the gravest of perils and inviting suspicion as to the sincerity of any professed willingness to grant reform. The objection on behalf of the insurgents, that promised reforms cannot be relied upon, must of course be considered, though we have no right to assume, and no reason for assuming, that anything Spain undertakes to do for the relief of Cuba will not be done according to both the spirit and the letter of the undertaking.

Nevertheless, realizing that suspicions and precautions on the part of the weaker of two combatants are always natural and not always unjustifiable, being sincerely desirous in the interest of both as well as on its own account that the Cuban problem should be solved with the least possible delay, it was intimated by this Government to the Government of Spain some months ago, that if a satisfactory measure of home rule were tendered the Cuban insurgents, and would be accepted by them on a guaranty of its execution the United States would endeavor to find a way not objectionable to Spain of furnishing such guaranty. While no definite response to this intimation has yet been received from the Spanish Government, it is believed not to be altogether unwelcome; while, as already suggested, no reason is perceived why it should not be approved by the insurgents. Neither party can fail to see the importance of early action, and both must realize that to prolong the present state of things for even a short period, will add enormously to the time and labor and expenditure necessary to bring about the industrial recuperation of the island.

It is therefore fervently hoped on all grounds that earnest efforts for healing the breach between Spain and the insurgent Cubans, upon the lines above indicated may be at once inaugurated and pushed to an immediate and successful issue. The friendly aid of the United States, either in the manner above outlined or in any other way consistent with our constitution and laws, will be always at the disposal of either party. Whatever circumstances may arise, our policy and our interests would constrain us to object to the acquisition of the island or an interference with its control by any other power, it should be added that it cannot be reasonably assumed that the hitherto expectant attitude of the United States will be indefinitely maintained. While we are anxious to accord all due respect to the sovereignty of Spain, we cannot view the pending conflict in all its features and properly apprehend our inevitably close relations to it and its possible results without considering that by the course of events we may be drawn into such an unusual and unprecedented condition as will fix a limit to our patient waiting for Spain to end the contest, either alone and in her own way or with our friendly co operation. When the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurrection has become manifest and it is demonstrated that her sovereignty is extinguished in Cuba, for all purposes of its rightful existence, and when a hopeless struggle for its re-establishment has degenerated into a strife which means nothing more than the useless sacrifice of human life and the utter destruction of the very subject-matter of the conflict, a situation will be presented which our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superseded by higher obligations which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge. Deferring the choice of ways and methods until the time for action arrives, we should make them depend upon the precise conditions then existing; and they should not be determined upon without giving careful heed to every consideration involving our honor and interest, or the international duty we owe to Spain. Until we face the contingencies suggested, or the situation is by other incidents imperatively changed, we should continue in the line of conduct heretofore pursued, thus in all circumstances exhibiting our obedience to the requirements of public law and our regard for the duty enjoined upon us by the position we occupy in the family of nations.

A contemplation of emergencies that may arise should plainly lead us to avoid their creation, either through a careless disregard of present duty or even an undue stimulation and ill-timed expression of feeling, but I have deemed it not amiss to remind the Congress that a time may arrive when a correct policy and care for our interests as well as a regard for the interests of other nations and their citizens, joined by considerations of humanity, and a desire to see a rich and fertile country intimately related to us saved from complete devastation, will constrain our Government to such action as will subserve the interests thus involved and at the same time promise to Cuba and its inhabitants an opportunity to enjoy the blessings of peace.

THE TARIFF LAW.

I desire to recur to the statements elsewhere made concerning the Government's receipts and expenditures for the purpose of venturing upon some suggestions touching our present tariff law and its operation.

This statute took effect on the 28th day of August, 1894. Whatever may be its shortcomings as a complete measure of tariff reform, it must be conceded that it has opened the way to a freer and greater exchange of commodities between us and other countries and thus furnished wide market for our products and manufactures. The only entire fiscal year during which this law has been alone in force ended on the 30th day of June, 1896. In that year our imports increased over those of the previous year more than $6,500,000, while the value of the domestic products we exported and which found markets abroad was nearly $70,000,000 more than during the preceding year. Those who insist that the cost to our people of articles coming to them from abroad for their needful use should only be increased through tariff charges to an extent necessary to meet the expenses of the Government, as well as those who claim that tariff charges may be laid upon such articles beyond the necessities of government revenue, and with the additional purpose of so increasing their price in our markets as to give American manufacturers and producers better and more profitable opportunities, must agree that our tariff laws are only primarily justified as sources of revenue to enable the Government to meet the necessary expenses of its maintenance. Considered as to its sufficiency in this aspect, the present law can by no means fall under just condemnation. During the only complete fiscal years of its operation it has yielded nearly $8,000,000 more revenue than was received from tariff duties in the preceding year. There was nevertheless a deficit between our receipts and expenditures of a little more than $25,000,000. This, however, was not expected. The situation was such in December last, seven months before the close of the fiscal year, that the Secretary of the Treasury foretold a deficiency of $17,000,000. The great and increasing apprehension and timidity in business circles and the depression in all activities intervening since that time, resulting from causes perfectly well understood and entirely disconnected with our tariff law or its operation, seriously checked the imports we would have otherwise received, and readily accounts for the difference between this estimate of the Secretary and the actual deficiency, as well as for a continued deficit. Indeed, it must be confessed that we could hardly have had a more unfavorable period than the last two years for the collection of tariff revenue. We cannot reasonably hope that our recuperation from this business depression will be sudden, but it has already set in with a promise of acceleration and continuance. I believe our present tariff law, if allowed a fair opportunity, will in the near future yield a revenue which with reasonable economical expenditures will overcome all deficiencies. In the meantime no deficit that has occurred or may occur need excite or disturb us. To meet any such deficit we have in the Treasury in addition to a gold reserve of $100,000,000, a surplus of more than $180,000,000 applicable to the expenses of the Government and which must, unless expended for that purpose, remain a useless hoard, or, if not extravagantly wasted, must in any event be perverted from the purpose of its exaction from our people. The payment, therefore, of any deficiency in the revenue from this fund is nothing more than its proper and legitimate uses. The Government thus applying a surplus fortunately in its treasury to the payment of current expenses not met by its current revenues is not at all to be likened to a man living beyond his income and thus incurring debt or encroaching upon his principal.

It is not one of the functions of our Government to accumulate and make additions to a fund not needed for immediate expenditure. With individuals it is the chief object of struggle and effort. The application of an accumulated fund by the Government to the payment of its running expenses is a duty. An individual living beyond his income and embarrassing himself with debt, or drawing upon his accumulated fund of principal, is either unfortunate or improvident. The distinction is between a government charged with the duty of expending for the benefit of the people and for proper purposes all the money it receives from any source and the individual who is expected to manifest a natural desire to avoid debt or to accumulate as much as possible, and to live within the income derived from such accumulation to the end that they may be increased or at least remain unimpaired for the future use and enjoyment of himself or the objects of his love and affection who may survive him.

It is immeasurably better to appropriate our surplus to the payment of justifiable expenses than to allow it to become an invitation to reckless appropriations and extravagant expenditures. I suppose it will not be denied that under the present law our people obtain the necessaries of comfortable existence at a cheaper rate than formerly. This is a matter of supreme importance, since it is the palpable duty of every just government to make the burdens of taxation as light as possible. The people should not be required to relinquish this privilege of cheaper living except under the stress of their government's necessity made plainly manifest. This reference to the condition and prospects of our revenue naturally suggests an allusion to the weakness and vices of our financial methods. They have been frequently pressed upon the attention of Congress in previous executive communications, and the inevitable danger of their continued toleration pointed out. Without now repeating these details I cannot refrain from again earnestly presenting the necessity of the prompt reform of a system opposed to every rule of sound finance, and shown by experience to be fraught with the gravest peril and perplexity, the wasting of our country's substance and the estrangement of brethren. These are now past and forgotten. Even the distressing loss of life in the conflict entailed is but a sacred memory, which fosters patriotic sentiment and keeps alive a tender regard for those who nobly died. And yet there remains with us to day, in full strength and activity, as an incident of that tremendous struggle, a feature of its financial necessities, not only unsuited to our present circumstances, but manifestly a disturbing menace to business security and an ever-present agent of monetary distress. Because we may be enjoying a temporary relief from its depressing influence, this should not lull us into a false security nor lead us to forget the suddenness of past visitations.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

I am more convinced than ever that we can have no assured financial peace and safety until the Government currency obligations upon which gold may be demanded from the Treasury are withdrawn from circulation and cancelled. This might be done, as has been heretofore recommended, by their exchange for long term bonds bearing a low rate of interest, or by their redemption with the proceeds of such bonds. Even if only the United States notes known as greenbacks were thus retired, it is probable that the Treasury notes issued in payment of silver purchases under the Act of July 14, 1896, now paid in gold when demanded, would not create much disturbance, as they might from time to time, when received in the Treasury by redemption in gold or otherwise, be gradually and prudently replaced by silver coin. This plan of issuing bonds for the purpose of redemption certainly appears to be the most effective and direct path to needed reform. In default of this, however, it would be a step in the right direction if currency obligations, redeemable in gold whenever so redeemed, should be cancelled instead of being reissued. This operation would be a slow remedy but it would improve present conditions. National banks should redeem their own notes. They should be allowed to issue circulation to the par value of bonds deposited as security for its redemption, and the tax on their circulation should be reduced to one fourth of one per cent. In considering projects for the retirement of United States notes and Treasury notes issued under the law of 1890, I am of the opinion that we have placed too much stress upon the danger of contracting the currency, and have calculated too little upon the gold that would be added to our circulation if invited to us by better and safer financial methods. It is not so much a contraction of our currency that should be avoided as its unequal distribution. This might be obviated and any fear of harmful contraction at the same time removed by allowing the organization of smaller banks and in less populous communities than are now permitted, and also authorizing existing banks to establish branches in small communities under proper restrictions.

The entire case may be presented by the statement that the day of sound financial methods will not dawn upon us until our Government abandons the banking business and the accumulation of funds and confines its monetary operations to the receipt of the money contributed by the people for its support, and to the expenditures of such money for the people's benefit.

Our business interests and all good citizens long for rest from feverish agitation and the inauguration by the Government of a reformed financial policy which will encourage enterprise and make certain the rewards of labor.

In concluding this communication, its last words shall be an appeal to the Congress for the most rigid economy in the expenditure of the money it holds in trust for the people. The way to perplexing extravagance is easy, but a return to frugality is difficult. When, however, it is considered that those who bear the burdens of taxation have no guaranty of honest care save in the fidelity of their public servants, the duty of all possible retrenchment is plainly manifest. When our differences are forgotten, and our contests of political opinion are no longer remembered, nothing in the retrospect of our public services will be as fortunate and comforting as the recollection of official duty well performed and the memory of a constant devotion to the interests of our confiding fellow countrymen. GROVER CLEVELAND.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat, Corn and Oats Dull and Lower—Pork Products Closed Higher.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, December 7.—The wheat market acted weak to-day, but the total decline established early in the session was partially recovered later. May wheat opened from 81@80⅝c, sold between 81@81¼c, closing at 80⅝c—1⅛@1⅜c under yesterday. Cash wheat was weak and 1@1¼c lower.

May corn opened at 26c, sold between 26⅛ and 25⅝c, closing at 26@26⅛c—⅛c under Saturday. Cash corn was steady and unchanged.

As lower prices were prevalent in the other grains, oats naturally presented a declining tendency. The trading maintained its reputation for dullness, transactions being few and insignificant.

Provisions—The first information from the yards this morning was of a weak and lower hog market. Products opened lower on that news, but when later advices of a full recovery at that place were received provisions improved correspondingly. May pork and ribs each closed 2½c higher, and May lard a shade higher.

Mr. C. J. Bell, of Washington, D. C., has been tendered the chairmanship of the inaugural committee by Mr. Hanna, and has accepted the proffer.

BRITISH COMMENT

On the Force of President Cleveland's Message Concerning Cuba and the Monroe Doctrine.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Commenting upon President Cleveland's message to Congress, the *Standard* will to-morrow say, it is dignified and able and is marked throughout with sterling common sense. It deserves and will doubtless obtain the serious study of the European people.

The *Standard* is of the opinion that the message will excite bitterness in Spain, which country, nevertheless, must make up her mind to listen to friendly counsel. Spaniards may be excused if they detect a tone of menace. The condition of Cuba will certainly not induce impartial observers to say that menace is unwarranted.

The paper dwells on Mr. Cleveland's pointed re-assertion of the Monroe doctrine in the paragraph reading:

"Whatever circumstances may arise our policy and our interests would constrain us to object to the acquisition of the island or any interference with its control by any other power."

It sees in this the intention of the United States to claim a virtual protectorate over the American continent and the islands thereof. This, it adds, is a large and bold policy that is not quite free from danger, as Spain is not the only power with which the United States might thereby become embroiled.

The paper expresses the opinion that if Spain found a powerful friend in Europe to help prevent Cuba from passing from her hands, the objections of the United States based on the Monroe doctrine would not be of much account. Fortunately there seems to be no real risk that the Monroe doctrine will occasion further disputes with Great Britain.

The *Daily News* is chiefly impressed by the section of the message referring to Cuba. It admits that the Americans cannot be permanently indifferent to the disastrous condition of the island, but says that while the intentions of President Cleveland and Secretary of State Olney may be in every way good, our opinion is favorable to the latest version of the Monroe doctrine and Spain will have some influential support if she holds out against it.

Lord Salisbury is thought to have yielded too much in the Venezuelan matter, and there will be many urging Spain not to yield. It is to be hoped that they will not prevail. Autonomy would be the best thing for the Cubans, as it would also for Spain.

CASTORIA

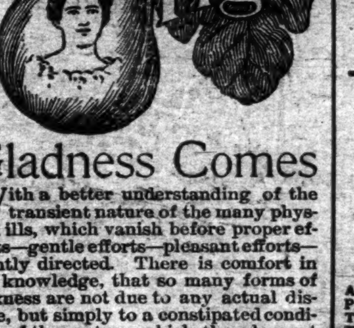
For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

WARM WIRELETS.

A collision occurred yesterday on the B. & O Southwestern Railway at Sedamsville, Ohio, in which three persons were killed and several injured.

The working time of the shop and engine house employes of the Missouri Pacific Railway in Kansas City, Mo., has been increased from six to nine hours per day. The order affects about 3,000 employes of the road on the western division.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

Do you speculate? "Guide to Successful Speculation" mailed free. Wheat, provision, cotton and stock speculation on limited margins thoroughly explained. Correspondence solicited. Warren, Ford & Co., 11 Wall Street, New York. my 17 1y tu th su

Hay—Timothy Hay, mixed Clover hay, Prairie Hay, Straw, Grain and all kinds of mixed feed for horses and cattle. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market St. Telephone 92. oct 17 tf

I offer to Discount any Price Lists for Groceries sent out by any other merchant by giving 5 cents worth more on their dollar off. If you don't believe it call on C. D. Jacobs, 219½ North Front street. oct 6 tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. d21

A CARD.

Fruit Cake

—FOR—

Thanksgiving and Xmas

IS NOW IN ORDER.

We have some nice at 20c per pound. If you don't want ours let us do your Baking. We bake twice a day and can do your Baking at any time, night or day.

We are yours for low prices.

THE PALACE BAKERY.

nov 22 tf

CABBAGE PLANTS.

500,000 Cabbage Plants

FROM PETER HENDERSON'S AND GEO. TATE & SONS' SEEDS, for sale by

M. B. DAWSON,

nov 26 1m Conway, N. C.

J. W. NORWOOD, President. W. C. COKER, Jr., Assistant Cashier
W. J. TOOMER, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

We want your business, and will Make it to Your Interest to Deal with us. Promptness, Accuracy and Safety Guaranteed.

NO INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

	Oct. 6th, '94.	Oct. 6th, '95.	Oct 6th, '96
Deposits	$573 000	$575,700	$66·,000
Surplus and Net Profits	30,200	45,100	53,·00
Banking House, &c	15,600	12,500	10,000
Bills Payable and Re-discounts	NONE.	NONE.	NONE.

Dividends paid 6 per cent. per annum.

Last Installment of Capital paid in October, 1892. dec 8 tf

VISIT THE STORE OF

C. W. Polvogt & Co.,

No. 9 North Front St.

DURING THIS WEEK AND SEE THE NEW GOODS THEY HAVE OPENED, CONSISTING OF

Stylish Dress Goods, Trimmings, Carpets, Rugs,

LADIES' JACKETS AND CAPES,

Blankets and Comforters.

The largest Carpet and Window Shade Department in the State.

Special attention paid to making and laying Carpets.

The Best $1.00 Kid Glove in the city. Every pair warranted.

Friday, Our Bargain Day.

C. W. Polvogt & Co.,

Sole Agents for Butterick's Patterns and W. B. Corsets.

Samples sent on application. nov 8 tf

"GET THERE"

This is the advice the old man gave his son when he was leaving his paternal roof: "Make money, my son, make it honest if you can, and if you can't, make it." This is our motto: "Sell goods, boys; sell them at a profit if possible, and if not, sell them anyway." And here goes some of our hustling prices:

Ladies' Crepe Wool Skirts, nicely made, seven gores, well lined and faced, at $1.00. Fine Black Brilliantine, all wool, well finished, at $2 00. Beautiful Crepon, black all wool Skirts at $3 00; better and finer at $4 00 and 5 00 each. These Skirts are as cheap as you can buy the cloth.

A big line of new Capes, in fine Plush Capes worth $5 00, now 4 00; better trimmed, worth $7.50, now 6 00. Beautiful Beaver Capes at $2.50 up to 5 00.

Ladies' Cloaks in black, nicely made with large buttons, at $1 98 each; better at 2.25 and 3 00. All new styles.

We have preparations for Santa Claus, and can show you a very nice line of Dolls, Stoves Guns, Tea Sets and Air Rifles, Boys' Pocket Knives, Balls, Iron and Tin Trains from 5c to $1.50 each, Dolls from 5c to $1 50, beautiful with kid body, hair, shoes and stockings, 14 inches long, at 25c each. The warranted Unbreakable Dolls, 15 inches long, with hair and gown, at 50c, and larger up to 75c, $1 00 and 1.50.

We are selling lots of Clothing of all kinds. A beautiful heavy weight black Clay Worsed, satin lined, all nice new goods strictly all wool, at 8 25, worth 10 00 and 12 00. A big drive in heavy all wool well made Suits at $6 50, worth 10.00. A Black Cheviot Suit, well made, at $5.00. Grey and Blue Cheviot at $3 75. We are selling boys' nice all wool Suits, square cut, double-breasted, at $2 00 a Suit.

You may need some Underwear. We have Ladies' Knit Ribbed Under Vests at 17½c each; heavier, all cotton, plain lined, at 25c. Men's heavy 1 pound weight Cotton Under Shirts at 25c. Men's Jager fleeced lined Under Shirts and Pants at 50c each. Wool fleeced soft and fine, same goods, at 75c each. Men's double-breasted back and front at $1.00. All wool both red and colored.

Blankets are a thing you need these cold nights. 10-4 Grey fleeced double Blankets at $1.00; heavier at 1 25, better, three-fourths wool, weight 5 pounds, at 2 95 a pair. Beautiful white all wool Blankets weight 5 pounds, at $3 50.

We are at 113 North Front street, opposite the Orton Hotel.

Braddy & Gaylord, Prop.

At Wilmington's Big Racket Store.

dec 6 tf

THE BROOKLYN DEPARTMENT STORE!

J. H. REHDER & Co., Props.

TOYS, TOYS.

A real nice Doll with real hair 5c.
Pretty Doll 14½ inches long 9c.
The very prettiest Dolls 25c.
Tea Sets at 5, 10, 15c to $1.50
Doll Carriages 25, 0.7 5c and $1.75.
Wagons at 9 and 25c.
Wagons with iron axles $1 00.
Chairs at 25, 40, 50 and 98c.
Wheelbarrows 25c
Tool Chests, Cradles, Tables,
All kind of Games, Trains, Sideboards, Bureaus, Blackboards, Horns, Tin Toys and everything else in the Toy line.

Fancy Goods of every description.
Beautiful line of Fancy Crockery at 5, 10, and 50c
Bisque Figures 25, 50 and up to $3 10 per pair.
Fine Perfumes all prices.
Prettiest line of Pictures.
Easels at 75, 1.00 and $1.50.
Big stock of Tree Ornaments.
Some new things in Dress Goods.
Bargains in Handkerchiefs.
A great many articles suitable for Christmas Gifts.

BARGAINS IN SHOES, SLIPPERS, CLOTHING, HATS, UNDERWEAR, MATTING, CARPETS, RUGS, &c

J. H. Rehder & Co.

Phone 118. Near Fourth Street Bridge.
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